PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,333—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th Aug.
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
* IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,217	1st October 1901.
* CLEOPATRA		4,024	1st November 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,212	1st December 1901.

* will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MORAVIA		3,566	in January 1902.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in February, 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 15th August, 1901.

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WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695, tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 22nd Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd September.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 7th September.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 27th September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 24th August,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.
NATAL	4,088	Bouis	24th Oct., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

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BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

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R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporito	15th Sept., 1901,
Doc. BALDUINO.	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Oct., 1901.

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	Single Tickets, 4 months.	Return Tickets 6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	540	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	—	—

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GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

By FOSTER & SONS and by BURKE & CO.

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Bottled by FOSTER and by STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,

Bottled especially for the Company by IND COOPE & Co.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

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THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

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PRIZES.				Rs.
1 Prize				1,000
1 Do.				500
1 Do.				250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each		250
2 Do. "	100	"		200
2 Do. "	75	"		150
4 Do. "	50	"		200
10 Do. "	25	"		250
100 Do. "	10	"		1,000
200 Do. "	5	"		1,000
200 Do. "	1	"		200
523 Prizes			Total	5,000

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A SPECIMEN GLASS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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JULES ROBINS O. P.
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AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED PELL,
General Manager.

Bombay, 19th August, 1901.

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R. WOOLLCOMBE.
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 17th August, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of AGA JANGISHAH, late of Bombay Mogul Mahomedan, deceased.

AGA SHAMSUDIN SHAH of Bombay Mogul Mahomedan, residing at Mazagon, the son of the said deceased ..... Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 20th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 20th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & MOJS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will of NARAYEN CRISHNAJEE BHOJNE, late of Bombay Hindoo, deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of the said NARAYEN CRISHNAJEE BHOJNE, deceased of Bombay Hindoo, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will, residing at Tardeo, without the Fort in Bombay .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 17th day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and One and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 17th day of August, 1901.

Messrs. SORABJI & JEHANGIR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices, & complete set for one carriage at Rs. 99 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

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A NEW BICYCLE FOR SEVEN RS.

SOUNDS INCREDIBLE, DOESN'T IT?
But our STOVE ENAMEL has such a charming effect.
If you want that CYCLE of yours to look like NEW, bring it here.
The result will astonish yourself and your friends.
The JOB we can't do is the Job impossible; and we have never found it yet. Best work is our speciality.

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Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D.—He is a trained mechanic, and seems to have a competent knowledge of the mechanism of the Bicycle.

T. J. STRANGMAN, Chief Presidency Magistrate.—He seems to have done his work satisfactorily.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,
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BY

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On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece goods such as shirtings jacconets, drill, etc.
1 case T red shirtings
On account of the concerned—
2 cases tape and dies
On account and at the risk of Messrs Abdool Tyeb & Co. E. S.—135 1 case Burners

AUCTION SALE OF RED LEAD,

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Port Trust Warehouse, No. 10 Prince's Dock, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Esmailjee Allibhoy:—

Ex. s.s. Rudelsburg—
CE A—80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Wartburg—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Lindenfels—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.
Ex. s.s. Rudesheimer—
" 80 kegs each 1 cwt net genuine red lead.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Pole Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

ENTREE DISHES, and VEGETABLE DISHES in best Nickel Silver Electroplated, Sheffield Manufacture in all shapes and sizes, engraved or plain, from Rs. 40.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

EVENING DRESS SUITS, Rs. 75. Silk Lined—TROPICAL TEXTURE. Dress Jackets from Rs. 40. White Dress Vests, Rs. 9-8. Dress Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8. Dress Pumps, Rs. 9-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, LD., Opposite Clock Tower.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS with instructions and diagram how to put it up easily yourself. 1 Bell, 1 Battery, 1 Push, 20 yards of wire and fixing materials, Rs. 7-4 the complete set.—C. JOST and Co., Electricians, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEW NOVELTIES in PLATEDWARE, Suitable for Ladies or Gents, for New Year, Wedding, and such occasion, at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

"DUBONNET" Tonic and Appetiser WINE is specially recommended to tonify the digestive organs and as an excellent specific against the want of appetite weakness and anæmia, Rs. 2-4 per bottle.—THE GENERAL AGENCY, Church Gate Street, FORT.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

THREE LETTERS MONOGRAM Rubber Stamp complete, Rs. 1-8. One initial letter Rubber Stamp complete, Re. 1-4. Marking Ink As. 8 extra. Price list free—BENDRE & Co., Poona City.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE "FIELD" Condition Powder for Horses, for Speed, Strength, Endurance, and a Splendid Glossy Coat. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS and Co., Byculla.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 4-12 per cwt and 21 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-3 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer. D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

EDUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Carrimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

CLEARANCE of 24 Hand Gramophones, 360 Records for same, 22 American Whalebone Buggy Whips, and various Novelties at Half Price. Apply THE BOMBAY TRADING SYNDICATE, opposite Custom House.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

RAIN—Most of our constituents are under the impression that good photographs cannot be taken on a wet or cloudy day. This is a mistake. Our STUDIO is specially adapted for producing best results during rainy or cloudy weather when the light is soft and most suitable for artistic work. Special Reduced Rates for outdoor photography such as Polo, Cricket, Football, Lawn Tennis, &c., &c. For particulars apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers, Horaby Row, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 1 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from F. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Overland Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately, Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Past Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscriptions Rs. 15 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE-POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

EK-DAM: RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm in Doubles' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Annas 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES situate at Gola Lane within the Fort, at Banaji Agiary Lane or Nanabhai Cross Lane, within the Fort, and at Morce Road at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties firstly, secondly, and thirdly described hereunder, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, THURSDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 23rd August, 1901, respectively, on the respective premises at 4 p.m. by order of Bai Jamna and Bai Mani, the widow and daughter-in-law, respectively, and the Administratrixes of the property and credits of the deceased Narotamdas Itcharam, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Dinbai and Jarbai, the widow and daughter, respectively, and the administratrixes of the property and credits of the deceased Pestonji Dinshaw, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 1st day of October, 1896, and made between the said Dinbai and Jarbai of the one part and the said Narotamdas Itcharam Master (since deceased) of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land with the messuage tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate and fronting on the south side of Gola Lane, within the Fort, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty four square yards and two-third of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay, under Collector's old No. 466 and new No. 5546, and old Survey No. 1175-1176 and new Survey No. 8812, and in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 2578 and Street Nos 54-56 and bounded on the north by the said Gola Lane, on the east by a house now or formerly belonging to Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Moongher, on the south by a passage, and on the west by a house now or formerly belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee Langrana and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagors.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the north side of Banaji Agiary Lane or Nanabhai Cross Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-eight square yards and eight-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 196, new No. 5051, old Survey Nos 1239 and 1240 and new Survey No. 9374 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old No 2 and new No 14, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Dorabji Jeewanji Mistry, on or towards the west by the house of Maneckji Rustamji Vajifdar, on or towards the north by a new lane or passage, and on or towards the south by the said Banaji Agiary Lane or Nanabhai Cross Lane, and which said premises were formerly and then occupied by the tenants of the said mortgagors.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at or near Morce Road at Mahim, within the Town and Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector or Land Revenue formerly under No. 4 and now under No. 13857, under Survey No. 1-63 and bounded on or towards the east by the land previously forming part of the land now being specified and taken for public, namely Tulsi Water Works purposes, on or towards the west by the strip of land five feet wide granted to Soonabai, wife of Cowasji Cookerji Kharas, and beyond that partly by the property of Jamsetji Madan, and partly by the property of Soonabai, widow of Merwanjee Dossa Convertji, on or towards the north by the property of Saley Mahomed Yacoob and on or towards the south by public road leading from Mahim to Sion.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from Messrs. Balaram Vinayak Sangit and Dewjee Tricamdas, the Special Commissioners appointed by the High Court in Appeal No. 1115, preferred from Suit No. 424 of 1898, filed by Mithabai against Canjee Arjoon, by virtue of the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 29th day of July, 1887, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Parshotam Waljee, Mess. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, 1901, at the hour of 4 p.m., sell at the premises, by Public Auction, the undermentioned property. All that piece or parcel of land or Fazendari land, which Ghanjibhai Cursetjee Ghadiali is Fazendar, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Eastern side of Khetwady Back Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said Parshotam Waljee and Assessed by the Collector of Bombay under Street No. 2, Ward No. 2086, containing by admeasurement 5549 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Hasan Pardhan, on the west by the Khetwadi back road, on the north by the property of Khoja Mooljee Rahim, and on the south by the gully and beyond that by the property of Merwanjee Dadabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Special Commissioners, at their Office at 11, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNDIVIDED 23RDS SHARE IN VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at Bhusaree Moholla or Baloo Sarang Street,

That in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 8th October, 1896, made between Shuruffally Mossabhoy, the mortgagor of the one part, and the mortgagees of the other part, and under the instructions of the Mortgagees, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Baloo Sarang Street THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. at 4 p.m., (subject to conditions of sale which will then be produced) the property which is described as follows in the said Indenture of Mortgage: That is to say, all that undivided two-thirds part or share and all the share, estate and interest of Shuruffally Moossabhoy in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground belonging to Borah Sumsoodin Tyabally, together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Bhusaree Mohalla, or Baloo Sarang Street, in the Sub district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 151, Street Nos. 224-26, street Sarang street 3 ward and containing by admeasurement in breadth 16 feet and in length 81 or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the east by the said Bhusaree Mohalla or Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of Khoja Hassan Nensey, and on or towards the south by the property of Meeya Mahomed Salley Ishoro, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Shuruffally Moosabhoy.

The conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the Auctioneers, or of Messrs. Lilly and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees at the Old Secretaria', Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 cream Arab horse, 11-1 8 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 Bay Arab pony, goes well in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Auction Sale of Superior Woollen Worsted Coatings, Diagonal Venetians, Tweeds, Tennis Flannels, Woollen Flowered Creppons, Fancy Cotton Shirtings, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the concerned, a consignment of superior woollen and cotton goods arrived per s.s. Caledonia, consisting of all wool superbline and coloured venetian cloth, black and blue superfine and jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, Scotch-tweed, fancy coloured tweed flannels, black and blue serge, coloured, twisted, and home spun coatings, coloured woollen venetian and worsted, white serge, woollen suiting flannels, fancy coloured flowered woollen creppons, cotton washing tweed and Oxford shirtings, etc.

The pieces which are from 3 to 24 yards in length will be sold singly to suit purchasers.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of New Designed Majolica and Terra-cotta ware and Bentwood Furniture, 12 Austrian Safes, and large size Musical Box, etc.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st, and FRIDAY, the 23rd Inst, at 3 P.M., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following:—

New designed Majolica Jardiniers, flower pots, figures and busts, new designed bentwood sofas and chairs of different patterns, marble top tables, hat stands, piano stools, 12 large and small new Austrian safes, Onyx marble clocks, teapoys and telescopic lamps, transparent porcelainware, American plateware, keyless drawing room clocks, large size musical box with 3 spare rollers playing Hindoostani tunes, mechanical singing bird, Brussels carpets, mirror brackets, bicycles, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

The above goods are of rare discription and is well worth a visit.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rutherfield Street, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite the office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co, and next to Temple Bar Hotel the valuable and neat French-polished teak and blackwood, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Devji Canji, and others, new designed set of drawing-room sofas and chairs glass ware and crockeryware, plateware, cottage piano by Soundy, English ice box, singing canaries in cage, Brussels carpets, lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, English clock in case, iron safe, pictures, table ornaments, singer's hand sewing machine etc, the property of Mr. F A BORRETT, proceeded up-country.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Victoria Building, Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. R. Parel Station, and opposite the Lakhmidas Mill, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Lloyd Canjee and others, rich crockery and glassware, best plateware, sweet-toned square piano, Collard and Collard, Singer sewing machine, rich table ornaments, China vases, windproof lamps, strong and light victoria, powerful bay waggonette, Calcutta built dog-cart, harness, lady's and gent's "Swift" bicycles, large size cooking stove, etc., the property of Mr. E. H. Barnes, manager Damodar Mill, proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. JAMES W. SMITH, consisting of Masonic aprons, cuffs, collars, cloak, hat, swords with belts, decorations gloves, sleeve band, jewels with clasps, tin box, handbag, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m. the following ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Purbhudas Kisondas, viz.:—

Gold baju, rings, pochi watch chain, armlet, hirakanthi, dora, pearl buttons, beads, loose pearls, bodharies, bangles and silver toe rings.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st August, 1901

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS, ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state, "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London. W. C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LIMITED, 210, HIGH HOLBORN LONDON.

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UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
H. C. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
Acting Secretary.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date Price Re. 1, with postage 8-1. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will, during August, dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

HORSE'S FOOD,
Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		32	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Cure. 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nes...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Re. 1 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA

NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.
DEBENTURE LOAN.

THIS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 per cent.
REPAYABLE 1st JUNE, 1943.

TH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the Bombay is prepared to receive upto 12 Noon, Bom of WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1901, sealed r a 4 per cent. debenture loan of 11 lakhs forming stalment of a loan of 24 lakhs for Sewerage and orks.

particulars as to the form of tender, amount of is at present tendered amounts, etc. obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, ipality.

the intention of this Municipality to raise any ans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay,
al Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

E HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

INARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 705 OF 1899.

NJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA and USJEE MUNCHERJEE CAMA, both bay Parsee inhabitants, the former re- at Peddar Road without the Fort of Bom- and the latter at Napean Sea Road without rt of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

a.

JEE NUSSERWANJEE THOONTHI Bombay Parsee inhabitant residing at bdul Rehman Street without the Fort bay ..... Defendant.

SUANT to the Decree absolute made the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of 0, the following immovable property will be SOLD LIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Hon- his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, day of September, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock fternoon.

PARTICULARS.

e estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed s and the Defendant in the following property,

at piece of Batty ground situate at or near Kamatee- the Cross Road leading to the Grant Road in the f Bombay and containing by admeasurement Thirty d square feet be the same little more or less, nded on the North by the property formerly of Mr. but now by the property of Esse Fadia, on the South Foras Road, on the East by the property formerly of ee Shapurjee Comregar but now of the Napier , and on the West by the property formerly of Ber- ershjee Lyawalla but now by the property of Sajee eedick and which said premises are assessed by the r of Assessment under Nos. 43, and 45 and 1 to 4, and No. 2908 to 2917 and 2917, and by the Collector of Land Districts of the Registrar of Bombay.

urther particulars and Conditions of Sale, application be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at ce of Mr. KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF, Attorney Plaintiffs' abovenamed, at No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, y.—Dated this 19th day of May, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

BANKS.

ATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

UBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
AID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

cutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
bore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
ritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
rrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
amer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year d shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascer- ned on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 00 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed en the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 f-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal ies of Europe, India, China, and Australia pur- ased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and anches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of rope and Australia. Remittances may be made telegram.

he Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of ernment Securities, Stocks and Shares, and ives same for safe custody realising Interest and idends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approv- Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 53—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Frs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, mbay, Tunis, San Francisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, dney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is lowed on daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Interest is allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per nnum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum om 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Period at rates to ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the hief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw e attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very entre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards acing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the princi- al Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary rrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, xchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein ravellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to eep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of eavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper: Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHROEDER SMIDT & Co.—Dighe Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAB GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent General and Kathiawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1901.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 19.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 94 5-16 = — 1-8
3 per cent. Reduced ..... 2101 3-4 = + 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 2109 = "
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 94 7-8 = "
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 = + 1-16
" New York ..... 58 1-2 = "
Exchange on London at Paris 25·23 = + 1-2
" New York ..... 4·86 3-4 = — 1-4
Discount, Bank of England ..... 3 per cent =
" Short London Bills 2 1-4 " = 1-8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 " = "
Amount paid into the Bank of England about ..... £ 500,000
Arrival "Prudentia."
Seeds unchanged.
Copper—Branches ..... £ 78

Liverpool (Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales; sold on speculation and for export, 700 bales; Surats, 100; Imports, 1,000 bales; Spot, 4 18-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

Liverpool Futures—

Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Nov-Dec.	Feb-Mar.	May-June
4·20	4·23	4·5	4·13	4·7
+1	+1	+1	+1	+1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	3,000	bales.
Do. last year	1,200	"
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	"
Do. to Continent	nil	"
Mid-Uplands	8	"
Futures, month of Sept.	7·24	+ 1
Do. do. Dec	7·42	— 1

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on Monday, 19th August :—

Cotton	2,334 bales.
Wheat	3,529 cwts.
Linseed	4,915 "
Rapeseed	8 079 "
Gingellyseed	287 "
Poppyseed	3,598 "
Groundnuts	nil "
Castorseed	4,042 "
Rice	542 "
Myrabollams	470 "

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

EXCHANGE.—The market is steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. Telegraphic and 1s, 3 31-32 demand. The Bazaar have bought a moderate amount of Demand at the rate for one months' delivery and are reported to have sold T. T. at 1s. 4d. for September. We hear of little other business passing to-day. We quote :

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do " Francs	109 1-2
30 days' sight Hongkong	144 1-2
Do. Shanghai	195 1-2
Do. Japan	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opened at 97·5 for cash and near settlement and declined during the course of the day to 97·3 at which rate it closes steady. The quotation for 30th September is 97·1.

FREIGHT.—The quotation for August-September open ports is now 15s. 6d. with no business of importance reported in the market.

SEED.—The market is quiet with little business passing. Linseed is quoted Rs. 10-14 buyers quiet. Brown Cawnpore and Delhi Rapeseed is Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-15. Poppyseed is quiet at Rs. 9-6 with no enquiry. Castorseed is unchanged at Rs. 34 with nothing doing.

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market, which remains quite steady with a limited enquiry from the Mills and exporters to China and Japan. Sutta are unchanged at yesterday's quotations with little business reported.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY, at the Original Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe heard several short causes. Among them were,—

WILLIAM WATSON AND ANOTHER VS. JOHN KENNY.

Mr. Ahmed Sayaol, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, for the plaintiffs, applied for a month's postponement on the ground that the parties were negotiating for a settlement. His lordship granted the application; costs to be costs in the cause.

HARDATRAI NANDRAM AND ANOTHER VS. REVILAL HUKUNJI.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Pateli, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought on a balance of account. Plaintiff acted as commission agents for the defendant, who was indebted at the date of the suit in the sum of Rs. 3,349-14-0. Nothing had been paid since. His lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,349-14-0 with interest and costs.

HARDATRAI NANDRAM AND ANOTHER VS. RAMCHANDRA BHOODEO.

Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Pateli, for the plaintiff, applied for a month's postponement on the ground that the translations of certain documents in the case were not ready. An explanation was given to the Court with regard to the translations; and the learned counsel then applied for the postponement on the ground that the defendant, as the plaintiffs learned lately, had three minor sons, and he had taken the precaution to transfer all his property to the minor sons' names. His lordship granted the application.

HARDATRAI NANDRAM AND ANOTHER VS. BASSANTLAL SHEOLAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Pateli, for the plaintiff, said there was the same difficulty in this case with regard to translation as in the last. The learned counsel then called evidence to prove service upon the defendant. As proper service could not be proved, the case was postponed for a month; costs to be costs in the cause.

MARRIED BY MISTAKE.

THE Austrian civil courts have annulled a marriage which an Austrian, Julius Schwarz, aged twenty, contracted with Miss Sophie Lassmann, a governess, in London. Julius Schwarz stated that he was married by mistake. One day he went with Miss Lassmann to the registrar's office in London to ask if his licence and other documents were all in order, or if there was any other hindrance to the marriage. He could only speak a few words of English, and as his papers were all right the registrar thought he wanted to be married there and then. Before he knew what was happening he was married to Miss Lassmann and had signed the marriage certificate, all in the belief that these were preliminary formalities to the wedding. When he found what had really happened he regretted the step, and returned to Vienna without his wife. This marriage was annulled.

The Austrian civil service official, Franz Gassmann, was advised by a friend to marry a girl in the provinces whom he had never seen. He wrote to the young lady, and was pleased with her replies and her photograph. He proposed by letter without seeing her, and a day was fixed for the wedding. When he arrived the bride was waiting for him before the altar. He cast a hurried glance at her through her veil, and failed to see much resemblance with the photograph he had received. However, he was quite unsuspicious, and the marriage took place. Afterwards he was curious to find he had been wedded to an elderly spinster of scant charms. Too late he made investigations and ascertained she was the elder sister of the girl he thought he was going to marry. He filed a petition for annulment of the marriage and the case will shortly be heard before the Civil Court in Vienna.—"Daily Mail."

WHEN HATS WERE TAXED.

IT is perhaps not very judicious to remind the Chancellor of the Exchequer that hats have been subjected to taxes in the past. A Liverpool paper, however, draws attention to the fact that in the days of George III. a tax was levied on hats. On a hat that did not exceed 4s. in value the duty was 3d., and for one costing 12s. a duty of 1s. had to be paid, while all exceeding this sum were dutiable at the exorbitant rate of 2s. "Paper tickets, stamped with the several duties hereby imposed," were obtainable at the Commissioners of Stamps, and had to be securely "pasted or affixed by the utterer in the lining or inside the crown of such hats," under the heavy penalty of 10th, for every omission. In an old Edinburgh journal, published in 1798, an amusing report is given of a trial that took place in January of that year. The Rev. Charles Scott, chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard, prosecuted a poor working man for carrying a gun through a coppice near his country house at Furbrook, and in conformity with the game laws a penalty of £5 was inflicted. When giving evidence, Mr. Scott took off his hat, and placed it on a chair near the prisoner. The latter examined the hat and found it had not the duty stamp. He immediately told the magistrates of the fact and received £5 for laying the information; the clergyman had to pay a fine of £10 for wearing a hat on which duty had never been paid.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets 6h. 23m.. High water, 2·9m. 2·49a. Low water, 8·49m. 9·17a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Damodar Lukhmidas Mills Company, 21 Esplanade Road, 3-30 p. m.
Meetings of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co.'s six Mills, Forbes Street, from 4 to 4-30 p. m.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Baboo Gasiram, who resides on the first floor of a house at Mint Road, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Monday afternoon, his room was broken into and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 230 were stolen from an open box.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, and Seychelles via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday the 26th and 27 instant, respectively.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, &c., per s.s. Umfuli via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 and 6 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday the 24th and 25th instant, respectively.

STEALING ORNAMENTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Novrojee Pallonji Vatcha with the theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 300, the property of one Shrenbai, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Rustomjee Wadia residing at Hornby Road. It appeared that the accused was also in the service of Mr. Wadia and when the complainant was away for a month in June last the accused made off with her ornaments to Surat. In Surat he was arrested and was brought to Bombay. The accused pleaded not guilty stating that another man in the service of Mr. Wadia brought him the ornaments for safe custody and he took charge of them after much hesitation. The magistrate ordered the accused to be given six stripes on his bare shoulders.

UNLICENSED EATING HOUSES.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Inspector Sullivan charged Rustom Jamshed and Hormazje Sheriar with keeping an eating house without a license at Colaba Causeway, was called on for further hearing. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Shapur Spencer defended the accused. The magistrate, in his decision, said Mr. Shapur admitted that his clients sold tea, bread and butter, aerated waters, biscuits and country cakes for consumption on or off the premises according to the desire of the customers on those days. There could be no doubt that inasmuch as the public had free access to the shop and were there provided with shelter and accommodation that the shop was a place of public resort and entertainment, and whatever construction might be put on the term "refreshments" it appeared to him that the things sold, at any rate taken collectively, must fall within it. He convicted the accused under section 11 of act 43 of 1860 and fined them Rs. 15 each, being Rs. 5 per day for the three days in respect of which they were charged.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sakoobai, a Hindu woman, was charged by Inspector Flanagan before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with keeping an eating house without a license from the Commissioner of Police. It appears that accused had been conducting the business of a boarding house in Banham Lane, Girgaum, for some time past without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Subsequently she applied for a license, which was refused by the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Ferreira, of Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, solicitors, who appeared for the defendant, contended that a license was not necessary, as this was not a place where any liquor was sold, nor was it a place of public resort or entertainment. Mr. Ferreira asked the Magistrate to postpone the case pending decision of the High Court in the proceedings instituted by his client against the Commissioner of Police. The Magistrate refused the application and held that a license was necessary and fined the defendant Rs. 25.

DISPUTED COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Chief Judge, disposed of the case of the New Mofussil Company vs Shamji Ludha and Company. The claim was for Rs. 717-7-8, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of the defendant's failure to take delivery of a hundred bales of good Broach machine ginned cotton deliverable between the 15th and 25th March last, the defendants having agreed to purchase the same on the 20th March. The damage was the difference including the charges and expenses, between the contract rate of Rs. 215 per candy and the rate of Rs. 202 per candy, at which the bales were sold on account and risk of the defendants. Mr. Pestonji Kanga of Messrs Kanga and Patel, solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs while the defendants were represented by Mr. Shamroo Kele, pleader. The defendants denied the contract and disputed the damages.

The Judge after recording the evidence, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs and certified Rs. 51 as the professional costs of the plaintiffs' solicitor.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

H. M. S. "REDBREAST" vs. INDO-PORTUGUESE.

A CRICKET match was played on Saturday last between these teams, the Indo-Portuguese winning by 5 wickets and 84 runs. The batting honors on the Indo-Portuguese side were carried off by Messrs. F. De Mello and S. D'Silva, who each scored to their usual free style, 51 and 40 runs, respectively, the latter being not out. Braganza also played well for his 19. Messrs. Pinto and S. D'Silva did very well as bowlers, capturing 3 wickets each for 7 and 15 runs, respectively. Appended are the scores :—

H. M. S. "REDBREAST."

Pepperel, b Pinto	2
Pt Keer, b D'silva	0
Hudson, b Pinto	6
Forrester, b D'silva	2
Parrot, c & b D'silva, b Pinto	5
Beaford, c Da Costa, b Texeira	4
Moran, c Athaide, b D'silva	1
Smith, b DeMello	8
Gregory, run out	5
Johns, not out	0
Langmead, b Texeira	1
Extras	6
Total	40

INDO-PORTUGUESE.

A D'Silva, b Hudson	2
F DeMello, b Pepperel	51
V P Braganca, c and b Pepperel	19
F X Texeira, b Smith	0
S D'Silva (Capt), not out	40
R B DaCosta, c and b Pepperel	1
F H Athaide, b Moran	3
J J Pinto, not out	1
L Fonseca } V Dias } J V Ribeiro } Did not bat.	
Extras	7
Total	121

MUNICIPAL C. C. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A very interesting match was played last Saturday between the above clubs and resulted in a draw. The Islam Gymkhana having won the toss, elected to bat first and scored 120 runs to which the Municipal Club replied with 94 for 6 wickets. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA C. C.

M Sidick, b Balsara	11
Ali, b Kaka	0
Mahomed Abrab, run out	10
Somji, c Daruwalla	22
Peer Mahomed, c Chinoy	0
Saifi, c Wadia	17
Mirza, not out	31
Tyaball, b Guziar	0
Sabar, run out	7
Ismail, b Shomar	12
Hussain, run out	12
Extras	12
Total	120

MUNICIPAL C. C.

Daruwalla, b Mullaji	1
Chinoy, c Sabar	43
Chonkar, c Ismail	15
Guziar, c Mullaji	10
Daderkhar, c Ismail	0
Balsara, c Mullaji	0
Wadia, not out	5
Kaka, not out	3
Vakoria, Chamberi, } to bat. Balsara }	
Extras	12
Total	91

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST 1901.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd entries CLOSE on Wednesday the 21st August at 7 p.m.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, Aug. 14th, 1901.

AN IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

ACTION AGAINST THE WILSON Co.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday Mr Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 4th Judge, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Ebrahim Karimbhoy, trading in Bombay as Karrimbhoy Nanji, against T. Wilson Sons and Company, owners of the Wilson line of steamers, doing business in Bombay by their Agents Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 650, being the amount of damages sustained by him, owing to the alleged failure of the defendants to supply accommodation for 400 tons of bone meal in terms of a shipping order dated the 3rd February 1900, he having had to engage freight for shipping his goods by another steamer at one shilling and six pence more per ton. The damages included loss of interest on Rs. 20,000 as also godown rent, which plaintiff had had to pay.

Mr. Manchashunker, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the defendants.

His Honour in delivering judgment said: The defendant company deny there was any failure on their part to supply accommodation for 400 tons of bone meal in terms of the shipping order dated the 3rd February 1900, deny breach of contract, dispute amount of damages and deny liability to pay interest or godown rent. In this connection the dates of arrival and departure of steamer, as also other matters are very important. The plaintiff got the shipping order from Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company on 3rd February 1900 to ship bone meal per steamer Dido, which arrived on the 28th February 1900. The shipping order is governed by certain conditions printed on the back of the order. Condition No 4 runs follows: Our option to substitute any other first class steamer." Condition No. 6 is as follows: "The steamer under this shipping order is not responsible for any loss or expense shipping may incur through cargo being shut out, but is only liable to supply a shipping order for such shut out cargo in the next available steamer." There is no question about any cargo being shut out in this instance; only condition No. 6 is more stringent than condition No. 4. In condition No. 6 the steamer is bound to give the next available steamer, while in condition No. 4 the steamer has to substitute any other first class steamer. There is no guarantee as to time of shipping or departure in condition No. 4. If a cargo is shut out for want of accommodation or is not allowed to be shipped, because the steamer is not going to the intended port or from any other cause, the result is the same to the shipper. The plaintiff has called evidence to show what is meant by a substitute steamer. But I think the three witnesses who have been called by plaintiff do not establish any particular custom which controls the shipping trade because so far as it has gone in this suit, the evidence is vague, uncertain and unreasonable. The steamer Dido which arrived on 28th February 1900 sailed in ballast on the 12th March 1900. This ship did not go to Hull which was plaintiff's intended port, and the defendant company had to exercise their option of giving a substitute as per shipping order exhibit A. This suit involved the construction of a document. I think this Court has ample power to say how it reads that document. Albeit there is evidence to the contrary.

The Court then analysed the evidence of the plaintiff's three witnesses, Toolsidas Mawji, Davidas Rupchund and Callianji Amerchund. The first witness stated that a substitute meant a steamer substituted for a chartered steamer, which was not available. In this instance the steamer Dido was the chartered steamer, which was not available. A substitute steamer should receive cargo on the same day as the original chartered steamer, but the witness was not sure if the substitute was bound to sail on the same day. The substitute might take ten or twelve days before starting. His Honour took it that the statement that a substitute was bound to ship the cargo at the same time as the original steamer referred to a contingency under which a cargo might be shut out. In this instance the steamer Aphrodite was the steamer substituted. She arrived in harbour on the 26th March and sailed on the 6th April. The plaintiffs obtained a shipping order on the 24th March and two days after the defendant company declared that vessel. There was therefore no question about any possibility of plaintiff's cargo being shut out from the steamer Aphrodite. The second witness stated that a substitute must be of the same type as the original steamer and should be declared before the original steamer started. If there was no steamer available for declaration, some understanding must be arrived at with the shipper. He further stated that if the steamer declared as a substitute the very next steamer that was available for the intended port, the shipper would not be obliged to accept the substitute as he might have sustained a loss. This statement was, however, contrary to condition No. 6 of the shipping order under which the plaintiff had contracted to ship his goods. The plaintiff's last witness Callianji admitted that a substitute was governed by the terms of the original shipping order. The steamer Aphrodite was the next available steamer, but she was not a good substitute having been declared about a month after the arrival of the Dido. So far as the plaintiff was concerned, he readily admitted he did not know when the requirements of the shipping order would be satisfied.

The evidence given for the plaintiff militates against the conditions under which he has contracted to ship his goods and it is not open to him to profit by such evidence. The defendant company have entrenched themselves within the four corners of the shipping order, exhibit A, and the plaintiff cannot say defendant company have done what they have no right to do. There is no guarantee as to the date of shipment and if the steamer Aphrodite arrived on the 26th March and sailed on the 20th April, the plaintiff cannot say that the steamer declared by defendant company was not a proper substitute. As I understand the learned pleader for the plaintiff would have been satisfied, if the defendant company had declared the steamer Aphrodite on the 26th March; as it was the defendant company declared it on the 20th March. Is there any evidence to show that between 20th March and 25th idem, plaintiff has suffered any damage which he could not have avoided? I say there is absolutely none. The plaintiff also admits that between the date on which the steamer Dido ought to have gone to Hull and the date on which the steamer Aphrodite reached Hull, no other steamer arrived at Hull. I find that the defendant company performed their part of the contract in declaring the steam ship Aphrodite as the next available steamer. There was no breach on the part of the defendant company. If plaintiff's evidence shows the question of the date of sailing is immaterial, then the shipper has only to take care that his goods are not shut out. In this case the very fact that defendant the company were able to declare the steamer Aphrodite on the 25th March, i. e., two days after the plaintiff got his shipping order by that steamer, shows there was no possibility of plaintiff's goods being shut out. The statement that a substitute should be of the same "position" or time as the original steamer, has practically no application to the present case.

The Court found that there was no failure on the part of the defendant company to supply accommodation for four hundred tons of bone meal as per shipping order exhibit A and that there was no breach on their part in any sense. Defendant company were within their rights in exercising the option given them by the shipping order in the manner they had done. Plaintiff had admittedly suffered no damage outside the damages claimed in his suit and those were of his own seeking. Plaintiff's apprehensions about scarcity of tonnage or accommodation were in the light of his own evidence unfounded. Plaintiff could have waited till defendant company had exercised their option, but if instead of doing so he goes and purchases freight at a loss of one shilling and six pence per ton, he has to thank himself. The allegation that there was already a breach on the part of the defendant company, when they declared on 7th March that the steamship Dido was not going to Hull, is to say that shipping order exhibit A is not governed by condition 4 printed on its back. The Court also found under the circumstances that defendant company were not liable for any loss of interest on moneys, which might have come to plaintiffs' hand or for any godown rent. The suit was dismissed with costs and Rs. 51 were certified to be professional costs of the defendants' solicitor.

DIFFERENT VALUES.

THE freehold site of "Punch's" old office in Fleet-street was put up for auction the other day. An offer equal to something like £127 per yard was refused. The highest bid was £54,000. The property was brought in at £60,060. Compare this with the truly rural value reported in the following :—Agricultural depression is clearly not yet a thing of the past 12a, 3r, 19p. of freehold land at Branston Island, near Lincoln, together with a cottage and buildings, has just been sold by auction at Lincoln for £180. This works out at 1 1-3d. a yard, to say nothing of the cottage, which is practically thrown in.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which arrived in harbour on Monday from Karachi, experienced moderate West South West, to South South West winds and sea, with long South West swell weather fine, but cloudy with light showers of rain off Bombay. The Asiatic S. N. Co's. Steamer Nizam, Captain W. J. Crebbin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports having experienced strong south-west monsoon to Colombo thence to Vingorla moderate north-west winds and westerly swell from Vingorla to Bombay moderate to strong west-west winds with much rain and moderate swell.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Tuesday : The depression in Chota Nagpur yesterday has filled up. The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and a depression has formed in the Western Punjab in which pressure is in large defect. The barometer has risen slightly to briskly on the West Coast and in Gujarat, and winds are returning to normal monsoon directions in the north-east of the Arabian Sea. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma and the coast, and showers in the north-east of India and the Simla and Mussoorie hills. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the West Coast, Gujarat, Central India, and Rajputana, and showers in the Deccan, Central Provinces and the East Coast. Mussoorie has received three inches. Mount Abu, Darjeeling Ratnagiri, and Bhuj two; Indore, Kotah, Sutna one. Conditions are favourable for continued rain in Simla and the Mussoorie hills and in Rajputana.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.	31	42	76	15	81	07	70	58
Tuesday, 20th August	1	34	1	36	1	15	0	55
Total	32	76	77	51	82	17	71	13
Total fall to Aug 21, 1900	30	59	64	25	63	46	50	41
Total fall to Aug. 20, 1899	25	19	30	51	35	69	24	15

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Monday, 19th August	1	15

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature 32 and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·433	NW	1	100·1	75·4	70	..	13·25	+ 0·73
Sirsa	29·431	SE	5	104·8	87·6	62	..	3·39	— 5·41
Delhi	29·468	SW	2	95·2	84·9	80	..	14·81	— 4·36
Agra	29·495	SW	3	94·0	83·9	87	..	11·29	— 7·49
Cawnpore	29·535	ESE	1	94·3	81·1	91	..	15·12	— 4·73
Allahabad	29·525	WSW	4	94·6	81·8	83	..	14·87	— 10·03
Jhansi	29·58	W	3	90·2	81·7	89	1·01	31·51	+ 5·03
Jacobabad	29·461	Calm	5	113·2	85·0	71	..	0·55	— 1·94
Karachi	29·571	SW	14	88·4	80·2	83	..	0·49	— 4·76
Jaypore	29·539	WSW	1	93·7	80·1	91	..	11·48	— 6·95
Ajmere	29·599	W	4	89·4	77·6	87	..	10·41	— 2·90
Deesa	29·612	W	6	88·6	77·6	97	0·53	6·45	— 12·14
Ahmedabad	29·613	SW	2	89·2	77·6	88	0·10	17·97	— 11·19
Bhuj	29·612	W	10	93·3	76·9	93	1·95

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
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41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

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LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
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Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
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all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
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Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.
THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

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Horses broken to Single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ADAMI—August 11, at Kurseong, Darjeeling, the wife of L C Adami, Indian Civil Service, of a son.
COLLINS—August 14, at Heroe Lodge, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain J G Collins, 42nd Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PENN—SWEENEY—August 14, at Tirukoilur, Albert Edgar Kegan Penn, to Ellen Florence, second daughter of Mr and Mrs P M Sweeney.

DEATHS.

CRUMMEY—August 15, at the S I R quarters, Egmore, David Joseph, the dearly-loved son of Mr and Mrs Crummey, aged 10 years, 11 months and 28 days.
WHITE—August 15, at Lucknow, Eva Mary, the wife of Mr H G White, Assistant Loco Supt, O & R Railway.

KEMP'S LIST.
STERILIZERS
FOR STERILIZING MILK.
Notathe simplicity of the AYMAR STERILIZER'S directions.—Half an inch of hot-water is placed in the lower saucepan, cover with lid and allow to boil. Next remove lid and place the milk chamber in position. Steam is given off freely in from 10 to 12 minutes and the milk is sterilised.

	Rs. a.
1 pint enamelled iron	5 8 each.
2 pints " "	7 8 "

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BOMBAY.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	6
B Mandvi, Chaukis, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	8	28
C arket, Dhobi Talao, Manswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	22	6	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Parwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Pardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	3	26
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	3	9
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	7
Total	34	29	125
Total plague deaths to date	97,596	81,469	
Same date last year	17	8	298

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 900 as against 908 during the previous week. Of the total number 201 died from plague and 11 from cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 197 and 9, respectively. The total mortality for the corresponding period of the last year was 2,203, which included 764 deaths from cholera and 55 from plague.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 21st August.

1. Lieut C C Kernick having returned from leave takes over command of No. 1 Company till further orders.
2. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

POONA 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

2ND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.
The Dealers Plate—Chieftain, Morning Star, Foreigner and Lion.
The Stand Plate—Boostan.
The Hopeful Stakes—Advance, Bin Rushead and Gallant.
The Heavy Weight Stakes—Sa.1000, Melton, Jodhpore, Subhoy, Safdar and Delay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 3rd August 1901, on 451 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	90,000	1,15,000	4,000	2,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	195	249	9	453
For previous 4 weeks of half-year	3,53,000	5,65,000	16,000	9,34,000
Total for 5 weeks	4,43,000	6,80,000	20,000	11,43,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	99,328	1,52,220	1,155	2,53,204
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	339	2	549
Total to corresponding date do.	4,57,558	11,94,633	11,277	16,63,518

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 44,204
Decrease to date ..... ,, 5,20,518

NEW PIANOS.

	Rs.
Portable Pianos	290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos	320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos	Rs. 475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos	,, 1,000 to 1,650
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Special terms for Cash and Monthly Payments.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901.

THE RENASCENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

THE announcement that the British Government proposes to apply to South Africa, America's system of dealing with the Philippines did not convey much information to the general. Besides holding every rebel guilty of a criminal offence in belonging to a rebel band after a certain date, the States at once undertook the substitution of Civil administration for military rule. In that direction much progress has already been made. Indeed work is well advanced towards the establishment of a civil service system. America's new subjects are somewhat mystified as to what is going to be done, evidently unable to realise that having licked them America can wish to serve any but her own ends, or put power into the hands of any but her own sons. But after suspicious nibbling 3,600 persons have sent in applications for employment, nearly all of them natives, though there is a considerable sprinkling of Spaniards, Americans and Chinese. These persons are to take the places of army and navy officers and volunteers, who have temporarily filled offices for which they have neither qualification nor inclination. In the introduction of the new administration, America finds her task easier than she expected, because there was nothing to undo in the beginning. No civil services existed and the rules had to provide for a Government wholly new. Says our correspondent: They seem to have been logically framed for the merit plan on which they are based is so comprehensive that it will include nearly every civil position in the islands. A person entering the service in a low grade may learn the branch of his choice as he would a business, his advancement depending on the ability shown in the discharge of his duties. When the service is fully organised it will employ some five thousand persons. All the offices of the Central Government except the highest, all the provincial offices except those of governor and attorney, and all the Municipal offices which are not elective will be filled by civil service regulation, applied in one form or another. Education and character are to be the tests and natives so far as possible to equip themselves for public service. When the American educational system shall have been established public schools will teach boys up to civil service requirements, so that graduates who may have elected a course preparatory for public service will find positions ready for them.

When we come to look into the details of the service, it seems quite familiar, a phenomenon which is explained when we find that our ingenious neighbours appointed special commissioners to enquire into the Indian and British Colonial Services. As the Philippines lie between India and Far Eastern colonies so the Philippine service has been placed on a basis in which the systems of both India and the Far East are reflected, and when the time comes in which the Colonial Secretary states that the South African service has been founded on that of the Philippines, we shall be able to retort that that of the Philippines is a hybrid between those of India and Hongkong. America's method of dealing with the Philippines is not original, nor superior to the British way of settling difficulties. America has learnt from us, not we from America. Mr. Chamberlain may be excused, however, for reference to America's treatment of the Philippines, for the British public is not good at ancient history and the progress of the States in the Far East is still to-day's news. Except for the highest and most responsible positions America does not desire the services of Americans. So far as is possible the Philippines, are to be for the Filipinos. In that respect the States are perhaps more generous than we are, but the strongest supporters of the system confess that they do not profess it is yet a perfect scheme. They merely stand by it as the best scheme they could devise at the time. Still there are large numbers of American office-seekers in Manila at present. Many who went out as Military Volunteers wish to remain and are looking out for something beyond clerical places in the civil service. Others, who think they see business chances ahead, but lack the money to take advantage of them, are seeking positions in the civil service to help them through, intending to abandon that service directly they feel themselves independent of it. Others, we are told, are going into it aimlessly, because they cannot now think of anything better. We have had experience of both classes in India and we shall be able to offer the American Colonial Office some advice as to the best means of dealing with them as well as with the genus loafer. They may, however, discover some satisfactory manner of solving the poor white problem which seems to loom behind the present plethora of applicants for employment in a service for which a large population have no qualification or capacity. And if so India will gladly profit by their experience. As many men as possible are being engaged to teach in the schools, but for the responsible educational appointments numbers of trained teachers are already being imported from the States.

Mr. F. W. Eddy, who writes a long letter on the subject from Manila, is at pains to prove to "the white man" that America's new territory is no place for him, that he can earn more money at home and that living, as Americans wish to live, is quite as costly as in the United States. Natives, in time, are expected to fill nearly all the places except the very highest. The latter will have enough honour and salary attached to them to make them desirable to Americans and it is anticipated that for some time to come positions, requiring professional, technical or scientific skill, will have American incumbents. Naturally enough, with something like five thousand appointments to make, the Commission responsible is not enjoying a very happy time just now. The flotsam of the conquerors claim the positions as their birth-right. The commissioners, it is true, are being as generous as they may without endangering the system. Yet they have laid down a hard and fast rule that an entrance examination shall be passed and other things being equal they will first favour natives of the islands and then honourably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. In the proclamation, to which we referred the other day, the natives are to have equal chances with other citizens of the States. In reality they have better and as time goes on they will still be improved for though each year will see the examinations stiffened, the educational process will have produced a superior class of candidates for official positions, and before men specially trained, the placemen of to-day must make way. In the establishment of a police force the Indian system has been adopted more by accident than design. Suitable natives were enlisted and these officered by discharged soldiers have already developed into a smart force, fire-brigades and prison guards being similarly constituted. All these departments, as is the case with the customs and revenue, are military and naval officers. Such positions for the present will be held generally by Americans. Some of the provincial appointments made by the Civil Commission have been from the military and naval lists, and it seems that in many cases they were made at the suggestion or upon the petition of natives. The work must have been well done to command native admiration, and it is expected that if Americans are continued in such places, little or no complaint will come from natives on that account. In South Africa many modifications of this scheme will be necessary but there is little cause for doubt that by this time next year appreciable progress towards the solution of such difficulties will have been made.

UNGENEROUS GENEROSITY.

AN Overland contemporary finds fault with Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in that he cannot wholly approve anything that the Government proposes. Now, in politics, how can a man who leads his side approve ungrudgingly of what his "opposite brethren" do or propose? Were he to agree with the Ministry in all they say and do, would he not be one of their very obedient followers, and if every member of the Opposition should imitate Sir Campbell-Bannerman were he to adopt such a meek attitude, would we not have, in place of a robust Opposition which would give the Government a reliable fulcrum, a set of plaster saints of no use to any one, not even to their constituents? Our contemporary should be devoutly thankful that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman is ingenious, or honest, enough to find a reason for his temperate opposition. He might, like the typical and consistent Irishman, be "again the Government" all along the line, and be within his rights, for in politics, all is fair. But when he has the sweet reasonableness to find and put forward a reason for disagreeing with Lord Salisbury or Mr. Balfour, or any other Minister, surely it should not be flung at his head as a proof that he is weak. He approved of the grant to Lord Roberts, but he would have preferred to wait until the War in South Africa was over. This may be "a sop to the Devil" Which Devil? The hydra-headed opposition generally, or the Radical Members who would not give the grant either now or ever? All that a healthy Opposition and the Government should thoroughly agree about is to agree to differ. No Government, worth the name should care to have a succession of walks-over. Too easy a campaign pleases no General. So that in place of blaming the leader of the Outs for making irrelevant objections or reservations one should wish to endow him with a more vigorous power of marshalling his troops and his real opinions. Even as a leader of Liberals he should not be so liberal as to say yes, and amen, to what his official foes in their wisdom propose. A man cannot be a generous friend and an uncompromising foe at one and the same time to one and the same party.

PUNJAB IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

WE understand that on completion of the Jhelum Canal, the great weir of which is to be opened by his Honor Sir Mackworth Young about the end of October, the large labour force hitherto engaged on this work is likely to be transferred to another great canal, which will shortly be commenced in the Punjab. This is the Lower Doab Canal to the south of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which is to water an immense area in Montgomery and Multan districts. The complete estimates for it have been prepared and amount to some four and a half crores, the cost being high on account of the heavy cuttings involved. As regards the Sind-Sagar-Indus Canal, the work of construction is temporarily postponed owing to adverse reports which have been made regarding the possibility of distributing the canal water over a waste of broken sand dunes, of which the country is composed. We understand, however, that the Punjab Government have by no means given up hope of carrying through the undertaking and that further investigations will be made to this end. Progress is meanwhile being made with an important measure, which is likely to be passed into law by the Punjab Legislative Council next November, to enable colonisation to be effected in the event of the canal being built. Its main feature is to enable composition to be effected with owners of barren land, whereby they will surrender seventy-five per cent. of what is now worthless in consideration of the remaining twenty-five per cent. being rendered fertile by irrigation—an arrangement which a great majority of the cultivators concerned are prepared to welcome and without which the construction of the canal would be financially impossible.

THE CROP REPORTS.

MORE cheering even than those of the previous week are the season and crop reports for the whole of India covering the week ended on the 10th instant. There was plentiful rain, and districts which had previously been in need of more moisture were greatly benefited. One of the few exceptions was Madras, where though there was good rain in most districts agricultural operations were retarded by insufficient moisture in the Deccan, Central and Madura districts. In several parts of Bengal more rain was needed for the transplantation of winter rice and for the maturing of standing autumn crops. Some portions of Upper Burma have suffered for the same reason, the sesamum crop in Meiktila having failed to a great extent. The reports from every other quarter are, however, exceedingly favourable and the improved prospects are reflected in a general tendency of prices to fall. In the Punjab the rain has been so plentiful that in the low lands of Jullundur the maize crop has been partially damaged. In districts of the province where the need for additional rain was previously felt the recent fall has much improved the prospects of the autumn crops. A break in the rains is required in parts of the northern and plateau districts of the Central Provinces to permit of weeding operations and here also damage by the excessive downpour is reported from Hoshangabad and parts of Mirwa and Chhindwara. The prospects of tea are favourable in Upper Assam, fair in Sylhet, and Nowgong, but backward in other parts of Assam. From two districts of the Berars, two districts in Assam, Mooltan in the Punjab and Baroda there are reports of some damage by rats, locusts or insects.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE first sitting of the Educational Conference takes place on September 2nd at Simla. The Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy and the Director of Public Instruction, the Hon'ble Mr. Giles, attend the sittings from Bombay. The leading educationalists in the other presidencies and provinces are also summoned to the Conference. Its deliberations should be fruitful in some practical and lasting benefit to the educational progress of the country. The problems will be considered by some of the most experienced heads in India, and we may confidently look for some improvements in the system of intellectual development, combined with the saving common sense that may help to apply the learning gained in schools, colleges, and universities to the carving out of a career in life for the crowds that pass through these Indian institutions.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE team of Parsees which managed to make a draw with the Poona Gymkhana yesterday was a very weak side for the Parsee Gymkhana, and only included one player—H. D. Kanga—selected to play for the Parsees in the Presidency match next week. The Poona Gymkhana team, on the other hand, included four players already selected to play for the Presidency—Douglas, Wood, Sprott and Milman, and at least one other, G. L. Sale—whose claims to a place in the team are likely to be recognised. The Parsee team which did duty against the Bombay Gymkhana included three representative players—Pavri, H. D. Kanga and Billimoria—while the Bombay Gymkhana team contained two or three probable Presidency candidates. Neither of the matches have been of much value in revealing the strength of the Parsee and Presidency teams.

ORDERS respecting the extradition of fugitive criminals are published in the "Gazette of India."

THE last case of plague in the Ballia district having occurred in the last week of June, the North-West Provinces and Oudh have been declared free of the disease.

THE Governor-General has approved of the institution of a Provident Fund for officers of the Opium Department. The rules under which the Fund will be conducted are attached to the resolution.

IN another column a correspondent reviews the history of the shipping trade with China and gives his view on the inadvisability of embarking further capital in an attempt to compete with the companies now working under a mutual agreement as regards freights.

THE rioting in the city of Delhi caused by the kidnapping scare which at one time threatened to assume serious dimensions has, happily, through the prompt measures taken by the police, been suppressed and the disquieting rumour is rapidly dying out. The origin of the scare was successfully traced to a quarrel which took place between some kahars of Machiwara and certain coolie emigration agents for Trinidad, in the course of which the accusation of kidnapping was made. During the police investigation which followed, the kahars admitted having made the charge falsely and withdrew it, but some bystanders had heard the accusation and through their agency the rumour spread.

A RATHER alarmist rumour appeared in a home newspaper, and has been copied out here, reporting a loss of Allahabad Bank scrip amounting to several hundred thousand rupees in transit between London and Allahabad. Fortunately the whole story turns out to be groundless. It appears that a book of preference share scrip was sent home for the signature of one of the directors, and the officials of the Bank out here were advised of its despatch by a certain mail. As the scrip did not arrive by that mail a telegram was sent to the London Agents stating that it had not been received, but it arrived in order by a subsequent mail. Unfortunately now-a-days the delay of important letters and packages in transit between London and India is by no means uncommon.

ON the subject of the evil arising from the magisterial practice of sending child offenders to jail, Lieutenant-Colonel Bate, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, says: "It is in my opinion absolutely unjustifiable to expose boys to the moral contamination inseparable from jail life, except as a last resource." He says there cannot be a doubt that of the 124 boys sent to jail last year by subordinate magistrates, many ought to have been dealt with otherwise. He is disappointed that the remarks made in the previous report on this subject have not produced the desired effect. In the Government's review on Colonel Bate's present report, we read: "Sir Mackworth Young is entirely in accord with the remarks expressed by Lieutenant-Colonel Bate, and again invites the earnest attention of magistrates to this matter."

RAIN fell in all the districts of the Punjab during the week ending the 13th instant and the heaviest fall recorded was 11·38 inches at Jagadhri in Umballa. Everywhere the fall was good, and in nearly all cases it was sufficient. In consequence the prices of most of the food staples are showing a tendency to fall. Sowings of autumn crops have been almost completed in Delhi and are still being carried on in other districts. Ploughing for spring sowings continues in Amritsar. Most of the standing crops have benefited by the recent rain, and the prospects of the autumn harvest is much improved. Locusts have done some slight damage in parts of Mooltan, and mice have been mischievous in the canal-irrigated crops in parts of Ferozepore. The maize crop in the low lands of Jullundur has been partially damaged by rain.

THE crescent, which has for centuries been the emblem of Turkey, is not derived from the new moon, as has hitherto been supposed, but from the horseshoe. The banners of the original Turkish nomads were poles to which were fastened the tails and shoes of horses. In time of battle these were carried into the field, and in time of peace they were planted in front of the Emir's tent. The horseshoe used in that country is shaped like a half-moon. There is no historical evidence, says "Science Siftings," that the Turks thought at all of the moon when they adopted a crescent as their national symbol.

THE DARKER SIDE OF ITALY.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR M.P.

"ITALY to-day," by Bolton King and Thomas Okey, is a very striking and absorbing book, and it has the merit of breaking what for Englishmen is new ground. We all heard a great deal about Italy in our early or later youth; it was the land of dreams, enthusiasms, conspiracies, fights for freedom; and every middle-aged man can remember the time when no sensational story was complete which did not contain a follower of Garibaldi and a hero of the Carbonari.

In those far-off days nearly every Englishman felt as ardently about the Italian struggle for independence and unity as if he were an Italian himself, and Garibaldi was the first of popular heroes, Italy then represented the youth and the hope and the ideals of the world. It was political darkness vanishing into dawn.

END OF REALITY.

The Unification of Italy has come, and the dream is realised; and now people are beginning to live in the twilight of disillusion. Of all countries in Europe to-day none, perhaps, has more poverty, higher taxation, greater discontent than Italy; and in none is the spirit of pessimism so rampant. If you want to study a country in morbid conditions Italy is the best subject you can choose. And yet I doubt if one Englishman in every ten thousand ever bothers himself or knows anything about the history of Italy since the destruction of the temporal power of the Power and the war of 1870. Our interest reached its climax then; and since that epoch has gone to sleep. It is a pity, for there is much in the modern history of Italy to instruct, to warn, to encourage.

A good deal of the despair and pessimism which are such dominant moods in Italy to-day arises from the morbidness of the political and, above all, of the Parliamentary conditions. The divisions which originally sprang from honest differences of opinion between political parties after a certain period disappeared; and Parliamentary conflicts became to a large extent based on mere personal intrigue and ambition. And below the Parliament was a vast mass of corruption, which to a certain extent deprived Parliament of all authority and all respect. A good deal of this state of things was due to individuals, and more to the system. The individuals mainly responsible Depretis and Crispi. This book gives a very impressive portrait of each of these two remarkable and sinister men.

ELECTIONEERING METHODS.

When one comes to a description of the special methods and incidents by which elections are fought and won under such leaders as Crispi and Depretis, one gasps for breath. Some of the stories, indeed, sound more like romance than reality; they prove that the age of melodrama has ended only in the imagination of those who cannot read or appreciate the signs and portents of our own times.

Take, for instance, the story of the Alcamo election of 1895. Crispi was then in power, and he had sent to Alcamo a certain Damiani as his candidate. Every kind of pressure had been used on behalf of Damiani, and in Italy pressure may mean the threats of imprisonment by the prefect, the stuffing of the ballot-boxes, or the wholesale disqualification of voters—a Professor of Literature, for instance, in one constituency was struck off the register on the ground of illiteracy, and 5,000 electors out of 90,000 were struck off in another constituency, including university professors and lawyers—and even the murderous conspiracies known as the Camorra and the Mafia are brought into play. But, in spite of all these things, Damiani's chance seemed small, and a final master and desperate stroke was resolved upon.

A certain Saladino, an inhabitant of the town, was in prison on a charge of murder and forgery, and Saladino's many friends and connections were sufficiently numerous to turn the election. General Mirtim, the chief official in the island, acting probably on Crispi's direct orders, went to Alcamo and struck the bargain. Saladino was to be released, and he was to secure Damiani's return.

THE NEMESIS OF THE MAFIA.

An even grimmer and more terrible story is that of Signor Notarbartolo. Notarbartolo was the governor of the Bank of Sicily. He discovered some frauds on the part of Palizzolo, one of his fellow-directors, and he sent a secret report on the subject to the Minister of Commerce. Evidently the embezzling director had a friend in the Ministry, if not in the Minister, for the secret report was sent back to the bank and was read at a meeting of the board, in presence, of course, among others, of the incriminated director.

A week or two passed, and Notarbartolo's body was found, with a score of wounds on it, by the side of the railway, twenty miles out of Palermo. The police, it has since been proved, had very strong evidence that the murder had been committed by certain notorious Mafiosi, and Palizzolo's relations with the Mafia were well known. But Palizzolo was a deputy, and not long after was given a ribbon by Di Rudini. The bank scandals at Rome and Naples had lately shocked all Italy, and the swindlers who had plundered the Bank of Sicily dreaded what might come to light if Notarbartolo's murderers were brought to justice. They had the ear of the Government.

The evidence was suppressed, the murder was hushed up, and it was not until six years after that the perseverance of the murdered man's sons compelled the authorities to bring Palizzolo and his confederates to justice. The trial is, at the time of writing, still unfinished, but enough has come to light to put Palizzolo's guilt beyond doubt and prove that the police knew well, and shielded the authors of the deed.

A SKETCH OF THE LATE KING.

A good deal depends in a country thus governed on the personality of the monarch. The late King had somehow or other ceased to be popular and effective long before an assassin's blow struck him down, and perhaps it was as well for his memory that he died when he did. There is a very good picture of the late King in this volume—just, evidently, though somewhat unfavourable.

He moved in a narrow Court circle and listened to men and women who were quite out of touch with the country. He loved to manœuvre with parties and form little cabals, always more interested in small Parliamentary tactics than in broad views of policy. . . . His personal character did not strengthen his position. He was physically fearless, like his House; he fought bravely at Costozza, and faced danger in the cholera epidemic at Naples. He was always genial and good-natured. But scandals tainted his repute as they did his father's; and even the Conservatives had small respect for him. . . . To the Democrats he was the head of a faction, the centre of all the reactionary interests—of the army, of the big landlords and capitalists. . . . And though up to the last he was received with wild demonstrations of loyalty at Naples and elsewhere, it was largely from love of a brave show, and even in Piedmont, the home of his dynasty, there was no real enthusiasm for him.

RIOTS IN MILAN.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that which deals with the riots in Milan. Of these events—as of most other Italian events in recent years—we received very imperfect accounts in the English papers, the whole story is set forth in this volume. And a strange story it is; full of comedy as well as tragedy; a significant example of how great and sorrowful events spring from small causes, and how farce haunts the stage across which the sombrest tragedy has just stalked.

These riots in Milan—among the bloodiest of the nineteenth century and among the most fruitful in results—all start in a comparatively trifling incident. The son of a Milan official had been killed in a scrimmage with the police in the neighbouring town of Pavia; Milan got excited, and an inflammatory handbill was handed round calling for a demonstration. The workmen who were handing round the bills were arrested by the police, other workmen came to their rescue, and there was a scuffle between the police and the rescuers. The police had to take refuge in the barracks, then the military interfered, and fired, and two workmen and a policeman were killed. A heavy shower of rain, however, put an end to further conflict.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Next morning crowds paraded the streets, but there was no threat of violence nor anything worse than some gibes and hisses at the soldiers, chiefly from the factory girls in the procession. Suddenly towards noon some cavalry charged the crowd at the gallop in the Corso Venezia, and the mischief began. The crowd seized some tramcars and made two barricades of them; here and there they broke windows and mounted the roofs of houses to throw down tiles. But there was still nothing very serious. The defenders of the barricades stood in front of them to be photographed, and a fire-engine or two would probably have ended the whole riot. . . . The soldiers looked on while the barricades were thrown up and the factory girls threw vile insults at the officers.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SURPRISE OF A BOER LAAGER.

LONDON, JULY 19.

Lord Kitchener wires that 150 constabulary and Morley's Scouts, whilst reconnoitring in the direction of Bronkhorstspruit surprised a Boer laager, killing 23 of the enemy.

Owing to the enemy numbering six or eight hundred it was impossible to follow them up.

During our retirement we had one killed and six wounded including Captain Morley, besides fourteen missing.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

T. R. H. AT CAPETOWN.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have had a splendid reception at Capetown. Among the addresses presented was one from the Indian community.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The enthusiasm attending the reception of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall at Capetown has dispelled the misgivings as to the prudence of the visit.

The Press regards it as a hopeful sign.

THE TSAR VISITS FRANCE.

INSPECTS ARMY AND NAVY.

H. I. M. the Tsar has accepted the invitation of President Loubet to attend the close of the grand manœuvres of the French Army at Rheims and before landing at Dunkirk His Imperial Majesty will accompany President Loubet and review the French Northern Squadron.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The French press regards the visit of the Tsar as a fresh pledge of friendship between the two countries.

Her Imperial Majesty the Tsaritas will accompany the Tsar.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA

The "Times" Pekin correspondent states that Sir E. Satow has notified to the Chinese Commissioners that unless the sentences passed on the authors of the Chuchan (sic) Massacres are forthwith executed Great Britain will re-consider the arrangements for the withdrawal of British troops.

THE TRANSVAAL BONDS.

Government notifies that it pays the last two coupons of the Transvaal bonds of 1892 (but not the coupon of July 1900) when the Transvaal still existed.

THE INDIAN TEA ASSOCIATION.

The Committee of the Indian Tea Association in a communication to the Indian Government denied the contention of the Commissioner of Customs that the troubles of the industry are due to carelessness, objects to the suggested Government control and asks for the imposition of an export tax.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR AT PORTSMOUTH

Admiral Seymour has been welcomed by large crowds on his arrival at Portsmouth

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SEA.

SIXTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, AUG 19.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Islander from Yukon struck an iceberg on Thursday night and sank in twenty minutes. 65 of those on board were drowned including the wife, daughter and niece of Governor Ross. 111 were saved.

[The s. s. Islander, which was owned by the Pacific Navigation Co., was built in 1888 by Napier Shanks and Bell of Glasgow. Her length was 240 feet, breadth 42 feet and depth 14 feet, and her displacement was 1,495 tons gross and 478 tons net.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MEETING POSTPONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 19.

The meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council announced for 23rd instant is postponed. It will probably be held about the middle of September.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

MEETING AT POONA.

POONA, AUG. 20.

A meeting of Officers of the Indian Staff Corps was held at the Bombay Infantry Mess, to-day, to discuss the best means of conveying the thanks of the Indian Staff Corps to Sir H. S. King, M.P., for his efforts towards obtaining accelerated promotion for Staff Corps Officers. The meeting appointed a small working committee to obtain the views on the point under discussion of the rest of the Staff Corps Officers of the Bombay Command. It was suggested that Officers in other commands should be approached, so as to obtain the unanimous opinion of the whole body of the Staff Corps Officers. Communications can be made to the President of the Staff Corps Promotion Committee, Poona.

THE AHMEDABAD MILL CASE.

AHMEDABAD, AUG. 19.

In the case against the Agent of the Rajnagar Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Company, Limited, and the Chairman of the Directorate of the Company, Mr Wadia, the counsel for the accused is still engaged at Virumgam in the Mamlatdar's case. The pleader who is engaged with him to-day applied to Khan Bahadur Nanavaty, the City Magistrate, for on adjournment of the case till Friday, August 30th, saying that Mr. Dabholkar, the pleader for the complainant, had no objection to the adjournment being granted.

The adjournment was granted.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

Lieutenant Grant, 2nd Border Regiment, joins the Bombay Staff Corps.

Captains Corbett, South Staffords, Stuart, East Lancashires, and Goring, 20th Hussars and Lieutenant Hollins, Lincolnshire Regiment are appointed Superintendents Central Gymnasia under the new scheme for Lucknow, Umballa, Poona, and Secunderabad, respectively.

Brigadier-General Abbot, Commanding Nagpur District, has proceeded on 60 days' privilege leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Grogan, Black Watch, commands during his absence.

POONA JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, AUG. 20.

The first ties of the Poona Junior Polo Tournament were completed this afternoon. The match was between the PoonaGymkhana and the Royal Scots and was watched with keen interest. Both the sides were equally balanced. The following are some details of the play.

The Royal Scots were composed of Messrs. Leggett, Lumsden, Drysdale and Captain Davie, (back); while the Poona Gymkhana was made up of Messrs. Griffiths, Sandys, Captain Atkinson, and Colonel Onslow, back.

Umpires.—Majors Kirk, and Strange.

Time-keepers.—Captain Jameson and Aga S. Soab.

First Chukker—Captain Atkinson set the ball in motion which was quickly pulled by Drysdale, who hit into the centre of the field. After a short melee Lumsden came into possession and immediately made tracks for the other goal, but was pulled up by Griffiths who swept the ball and made a shot at goal which went wide. Hustling on both sides became vigorous and the play was interesting to watch, Hard riding was the order of the day in spite of the slippery state of the ground. After a short scramble near the Gymkhana corner Drysdale with a fine run scored the first goal.

Score—Royal Scots, one goal to Poona Gymkhana nil. Time 5 minutes 11 seconds.

Second Chukker—Davie took possession and assisted by Drysdale ran the sphere well, while Leggett kept Colonel Onslow off. Davie hit a subsidiary and Onslow headed a counter attack which was foiled through Davie's vigilance.

Leggett then made a good run in spite of Gridith's attempts to deprive and Drysdale following up added another subsidiary. A good carry up by Captain Atkinson transferred play. On resuming Griffith was able to make the first goal for the Gymkhana. The Gymkhana then played smartly and tried hard to score. When time was called the scores stood: Royal Scots 1 goal, 2 subs. to Poona Gymkhana 1 sub.

Time—8 mins 30 secs.

Third Chukker—Griffiths began the attack. He pressed well home, but shot wide. Davie in attempting to save his charge came down with his pony. The Gymkhana continued to press, Captain Atkinson making fine runs until he was pulled up by Davie. Sandys, however, was close and made another good, but equally unsuccessful try to get in by continued pressing and the Gymkhana were able to add a subsidiary. Score: Royal Scots 1 goal 2 subs to Gymkhana 2 subs. Time 5 mins 35 secs.

Fourth Chukker—Davie started the ball and in conjunction with Drysdale ran it well across the field within a score of yards of the goal. Here Sandys deprived them but Leggett nipping down on the ball made another effort to break through. Onslow, however, relieved and Leggett put on a subsidiary. Atkinson and Griffith made some fine runs but found the defence equal to the occasion. Davie came down in tending out of his saddle to stop a shot at goal. When time sounded the score was Royal Scots 1 goal, and 3 subs. to the Gymkhana 3 subs. Time 5 minutes 48 seconds. The game ended in a win for the Scots.

The semi-finals will be played on Thursday between the 20th Hussars and Government House and Royal Scots versus the Gunners.

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BOMBAY PARSEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 20.

This match was resumed to-day, the overnight not outs, Kanga and Dastur going in at 12-10. Dastur, after hitting up five, was caught by Douglas at cover point. Kanga and Watcha each had a life before Watcha was clean bowled by Milman, the innings closing at 12-25 for 104.

Poona began their second innings at 12-35, Wood and Douglas facing the bowling of Davar and Kharas. Almost immediately an appeal for l-b-w against Douglas was made. Play was somewhat slow, Wood causing the first ten to be registered after the game had been in progress half an hour. Soon after, Kharas, with a capital ball which broke in from leg bowled Douglas with the score at 18, Douglas having made 8 runs. It was a coincidence that the same batsman was the first to be dismissed yesterday with the score at the same figure for one wicket. Runs came slowly, the Parsee fielding being excellent, but Wood brought up thirty at 1-10 p.m. With the score at 43, Kharas appealed for a catch from Wood, but the umpire gave "not out." This was Wood's second life, as Davur had missed him when his score was eighteen. Watcha relieved Davar, Wood sending his first ball for 3, and bringing up 50 at 1-30. At 57 Sale put Watcha up very high, Dastur catching him out for 13. Pinney put Watcha up more than once, and then retired for 1 to a splendid running catch by Dastur. Bignell and Wood carried the score to 73 before the tiffin bell rang.

On the resumption the Gymkhana brought the score to 123 for six wickets when they sent the Parsees in for their second venture. Showers of rain fell at intervals and made the ground sticky. The Parsees played out time, scoring 80 for nine wickets. The game thus ended in a draw in favour of the Poona Gymkhana. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Wood, l-b-w b Pocha	23	c Belgaumwala, b Kharas	41	
Capt Douglas b Kharas	4	b Kharas	8	
Mr E L Sale, c & b Modi, b Kharas	43	c Dastur, b Watcha	13	
Mr A D Wilkins, b Kharas	1	b H Kanga	5	
Capt Bignell, c Watcha, b Dastur	16	b Pocha	36	
Major Pinney, run out	17	c Dastur, b Watcha	1	
Mr F L Sprott, b Watcha	2			
Mr L C Milman, l-b-w, b Davur	3			
Mr W H Sprott, c Kanga, b Davur	8	} to bat.		
Capt Duncan, b Kharas	0			
Mr F B Young, not out	2			
Extras	6		Extras	10
Total	135		Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Davur	113	1	36	3	64	45	2	0
Kharas	25	6	45	4	120	36	7	2
Pocha	10	2	29	0	35	11	1	1
Vacha	5	0	14	1	30	11	2	2
Belgaumwalla	...	...	...	...	12	10	0	0
S D Kanga	...	...	...	...	2	0	0	1

1 wide ball.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr H D Kanga, c and b Wilkins	45	b Wood	1	
Mr H H Belgaumwalla, b Wood	2	c Douglas, b Wood	0	
Mr M H Davur, b Milman	14	b Wood	0	
Mr R E Mody, b Wilkins	12	c Douglas, b Wood	32	
Mr D E Mody, c Bignell, b Douglas	19	c Bignell, b Douglas	19	
Mr K K Kharas, c and b Wood	0	b Wood	5	
Mr J Pocha, l-b-w b Wood	0	b Wilkins	0	
Mr P H Davur, run out	0	b Sale	5	
Mr P D Kanga, not out	4	b Wilkins	0	
Mr P H Dastur, c Douglas, b Milman	5	not out	5	
Mr M B Watcha, b Milman	1	not out	2	
Extras	2	Extras	11	
Total	104	Total	80	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	M.	R.	W.	B.	M.	R.	W.
Wood	132	24	7	3	96	24	9	4
Sale	96	27	7	0	60	14	5	1
Milman	101	16	8	3	84	17	7	1
Douglas	48	20	3	1	42	9	3	1
Wilkins	48	15	1	2	36	5	3	2

LORD NORTHCOTE INSPECTS THE SANWAR PEIT POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 20.

H. E. Lord Northcote accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble Greville, A.-D.-C., paid a visit this afternoon to the District Police Head Quarters situated in Sanwar Piet. His Excellency at the entrance was received by Mr. Warden, District Superintendent, Poona Police. All the available men of the police force, who were not on duty in connection with the Nagpanchmi festival, paraded in front and were inspected by His Excellency. After witnessing the march past of the police force His Excellency visited the police lines and having expressed his satisfaction, drove away.

THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

To-morrow His Excellency will visit the Fergusson College where an address of welcome will be given.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF BOER PRISONERS CONTRADICTED.

The report to the effect that two Boer prisoners had escaped from Bellary is incorrect.

THE GREAT CORONATION CEREMONY AT DELHI.

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

The statement, which has been published to the effect that the Great Coronation Ceremony will take place at Delhi in January, 1903 is entirely premature. It is probable that the event will be at Delhi at the time named, but nothing yet is settled. The matter has not even been discussed by the authorities concerned.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 19.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclachlan left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 17th instant.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here outwards yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here homewards day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Clan Lin steamer Clan Lamont arrived yesterday morneg.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Plassy arrived here yesterday morning.

ADEN, AUG. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left this evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nowshera arrived this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhowsungar 3 10-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	94 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-16
Bar Silver	27

The sum of about £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

SATARA NOTES.

A PRETTY double wedding, writes our correspondent was celebrated in the R. C. Church here on the 14th instant when the two daughters of Lt. Sweeney, (retired) were married to Sergt Wilkes and Sergt Hollings both of the Welsh Regiment. Most of the station attended at the church, and at the very pleasant reception given by Lieutenant and Mrs. Sweeney afterwards. Mr. Simcox Assistant Collector, proposed the health of the two shappy pairs, which was drunk with musical honours. A pretty display of presents was on view. Much credit is due to Mrs. John for the decorations of the church.

A return cricket match between the Station and Town was played on the 17th. The Station were again victorious, principally owing to a strong combination of Church and State in the persons of Rev. Canon Horne and Mr. Campbell, I. C. S.

Mr. Turner gave a pleasant evening party on the same day, which was attended by the leading European and Native gentlemen of Satara. A fine display of fireworks, and music of all nations made the evening pass most rapidly. Mr. Karandikar is giving a return party on the 20th.

The weather continues rainy. Near the hills a break would be welcome.

ENCORES AT CONCERTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to suggest to those ladies and gentlemen who are so kind as to give their services at concerts, the desirability of not always accepting a good round of applause for their items on the programme as an encore, but as full appreciation by the audience of their ability in rendering the song or piece.

If an encore is demanded, it should be sufficient for one verse of the song or a portion of the piece to be repeated, and preferably in most cases to going through another item, which is often not nearly so well appreciated. All this spins out a programme to a late hour. I write from experience, for instance, the concert on Friday last at the Town Hall was not over until midnight, I am informed. I had to leave long before some of the items were gone through, much to my regret, or I should have lost my last train home. A friend informs me that he did not reach his bungalow at Malabar Hill until 1 a.m. Had not the applause as appreciation, in nearly all cases, been accepted as encores, the concert could have been concluded by soon after 11 o'clock, quite late enough in all conscience, as a very enjoyable concert often become tedious towards the end, through singers or players misinterpreting the feelings of the audience.—Yours, &c.

August 20. MUSICUS.

THE PARSEE CRICKET TEAM.

THE team to represent the Parsees in the Presidency match next week has practically been settled. It is as follows:—Dr. M. E. Pavri (captain), Mistri, Mehta and Billimoria (Patiala), D. D. Kanga, H. D. Kanga, Bulsara, Gagrat, Machliwala, Meherhomjee and Daruwalla. The only doubtful name is Bulsara, who is ill. Should he be unable to play, his place will be filled by either the local colt Mistri or Writer.

THE writer of "Literary Notes" in the "Pall Mall Gazette" has, it appears, received "a rude shock by the discovery of a recent writer that the original of Macaulay's New Zealander sketching the ruins of St. Paul's is to be found in Horace Walpole's "Curious Traveller from Lima" and his description of the ruins of St. Paul's. This wonderful discovery, says "Truth," was made nearly sixty years ago by the "Quarterly Review," and Mr. Hayward pointed out the "lift" in his famous essay on the "Pearls and Mock Pearls of History," which was originally published in 1861.

COMPETITION IN THE CHINA TRADE.

SIXTY years ago, writes a correspondent, the trade with China was carried on in fast sailing clipper ships owned by the native merchants, but, on the advent of the P. and O. Company, these sailing vessels were superseded and the carrying trade then became an exclusive monopoly of the P. and O. Company. The native merchants were greatly exercised by the huge profits made by the P. and O. on their China line, and about the middle of the last century, a company was formed by them, called the China Steam Navigation Company for the purpose of running steamers between Bombay and China, and thus competing with the P. and O. Company. Almost every native shipper to China took shares in that Company, and as the trade with that country was almost entirely in their hands it was confidently anticipated that the concern would prove successful. But the reverse turned out to be the case. The shareholders, who had actually guaranteed to ship their opium and cotton by the new China Company's steamers, soon found that for regularity the P. and O. could not be equalled, and they recommenced shipping their goods by the vessels of that Company, notwithstanding that they had bound themselves down not to do so. The result was that within a year and-a-half the native Company came to grief, and had to be wound up. But a few energetic native gentlemen remained undiscouraged. They formed a new Company on the ruins of the old, called it the Bombay and China Steam Navigation Company and added two more steamers to their fleet. But in the course of three years, this second company became a total wreck, and was sold to a Parsee gentleman of the Cama family. This individual, instead of profiting by the lessons of the past two companies, went head long into the business, but in less than one year he was quite overwhelmed by the enormous losses he had made in the concern; whereby not only his shipping business, but his trading business also came to grief and he had to declare himself an insolvent.

The liquidators of the last named gentleman had no other recourse but to sell the steamers to the highest bidder. They were bought by a Chinese merchant, but in two or three voyages he completed the record. Four successive attempts to compete with the P. and O. Company in the carrying trade with China thus failed. For a long time thereafter the Company enjoyed its exclusive monopoly. But the Austrian Lloyds Company was induced to enter into competition. The opposition was very powerful. Freights to China went down to Re. 1 per chest of opium and only four annas per bale of yarn or cotton. How many lacs each of these two companies, the P. and O. and the Austrian Lloyds, lost in this tug of war, their books alone can show. But good sense prevailed at last, and the Austrian Company entered with the P. and O. into a pool, which is still in existence.

The freight rates were again advanced, and the Rubbattino Company was induced to compete. No sooner did it begin to send its steamers to China than down came freights again, and the China markets were glutted with huge shipments made under the inducement of uncommonly low freights. In a short time, however, the Rubbattino also joined the pool.

Then came the Japan line of steamers. What happened before with the Austrian Lloyds and the Rubbattino happened again. The result is quite fresh in the minds of merchants dealing with China and Japan. This Japanese Company has a fourth share in the pool. Further competition is now anticipated. Another steamship company intends to embark in the China trade. It is to be hoped it will be wise in time. It can only hope to lose a few and then it will be forced to join with the other four companies, viz., the Rubbattino, the P. & O., the Austrian Lloyds and the Japanese Company that is if they are willing to admit a fifth partner in their concern. If not it may be expected to die a natural death like the others.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 10th instant there was rain in all the affected districts and Native States. The fall was generally satisfactory in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh, heavy in Western Deccan, but light elsewhere. More rain is urgently required throughout Ahmednagar and Bijapur and in parts of Sholapur, Nasik, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Dharwar. The prices of the staple food-grains have fallen in all districts except Bijapur and Dharwar, where they have slightly risen.

The number relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding Week.	Week under report.
Workers	250,780	238,643
Dependants	52,857	50,681
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	151,431	150,818

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Ahmedabad by 12,387, in Sholapur by 3,725, in Kaira by 3,284, in Satara by 436, in Poona by 192, in Khandesh by 65 and in the Panch Mahals by 3; while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Belgaum, 3,958; Bijapur, 1,573; Ahmednagar, 1,166; Dharwar, 487; and Nasik, 455.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have decreased in Khandesh (2971) Ahmednager (873) Nasik (737) Kaira (385) Belgaum (243) and Broach (25); while they have increased in the other districts. The work of improving the Satara-Pandharpur Road was opened as a relief work in Satara and three large works, one in Sholapur, one in Ahmednagar and one in Satara, were closed during the week. The substantial decreases in the numbers of relief recipients in Gujarat are due to fall of rain favourable to kharif cultivation. In the Eastern Deccan and Karnatak where greater reliance is placed on the rabi crop and in parts of which the rainfall has been less favourable to kharif the numbers still remain high.

An allotment of Rs. 75,000 has been sanctioned for expenditure on kitchens in the Ahmednagar District.

RELIEF RETURNS.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week, revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	...	2927	2927
Bombay	29037	154436	450473
Central Provinces	...	4327	4327
Total British Provinces	29037	158890	457727
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	183	183
Central India States	709	1275	1984
Hyderabad	15408	2360	7768
Baroda	21503	9788	31297
Bombay Native States	390.4	4232	42236
Mysore	2069	..	2069
Total Native States	67697	17838	85535
Grand Total	366734	176528	543262

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	...	...	...	— 2927
Bombay	286,812	150,061	437,473	— 13000
Central Provinces	...	4,352	4,352	+ 25
Total British Provinces	286,812	154,993	441805	— 15922
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	181	181	— 2
Central India states	4938	411	5349	+ 3385
Hyderabad	56-8	2243	7936	+ 169
Baroda	16133	9907	26040	— 5257
Bombay Native States	39237	4778	44109	+ 1813
Mysore	3733	..	3733	+ 1724
Total Native States	69,818	17,253	87868	+ 1731
Grand Total	356,630	172,643	529,173	— 14089

THE latest news which reaches us from Tibet is that there is much internal trouble in Lhassa. One popular rumour is that the Dalai Lama is to cease to have any concern with the temporal government, and attend only in person or by proxy to religious matters. In that case the present chief Lay Minister would assume all civil and military administrative functions and practically become supreme ruler of the country. The old jealousy of Chinese influence seems to be reviving, though there is but little national spirit among the Tibetans.

A PHANTOM INDIAN ARMY.

THE British Government has recently declared, by the mouth of a responsible Minister, that in the event of a European war, Indian troops will be employed. Where are those Indian troops? In 1878, Mr. Disraeli called up 4,000 Indian troops to Malta, but had Russia refused his demands what more could India then have done? It is not declarations that are wanted; why such should have been thought necessary, after the precedents of 1831 and 1878, is not clear—not declarations but battalions. India has been slumbering peacefully, a Rip van Winkle among nations, and awakes to find the whole civilised world in arms while she has the equipment of a past century. Nor even that equipment! The East India Company maintained some 300,000 Indian troops; the Imperial Government has on foot less than half that number. Mr. Chamberlain's declaration is simply absurd and Europe now knows it; she can no longer be bluffed, as in 1878, with a phantom Indian army. Moreover, Europe knows its quality, that half of it is inefficient from bad material, and the whole from lack of officers. And what is that whole—133 battalions and 170 squadrons, say, 128,000 soldiers of all sorts and descriptions, including local corps, such as those of Dejil and Erinpura! Such are the figures of Von Sosnosky's Table VIII., which do not, however, include the Imperial Service troops of the Native States, some 22,000 in number. If the military strength of Britain is a negligeable factor in European politics, how much more so that of India? "The British Empire" writes Von Sosnosky, "is far less prepared for war than any other Great Power. Notwithstanding this it is far more likely to be threatened with it." The fact is that the East India Company organised its forces on the basis only of the internal requirements of India, and of such external a defence as was needed on her immediate frontiers; and this in the early part of the 19th century was reasonable. That establishment the Imperial Government has cut down by one-half on the strength of the construction of railways which permit of speedy concentration. This could be reasonable only if the conditions prevailing under the East India Company were unchanged. But with Russia and France now at the doors of India the conditions are very much changed, even as regards India's own protection. Moreover, India is now no longer the conquered possession of a private Company, she is a member of a great Empire; her people are British citizens and bear the responsibilities of citizenship; it is India's duty to add to the strength of the Empire, and not, as now, to be a burden thereon, conceive a continent with some 33 crores of inhabitants defended by only 225,000 soldiers—75,000 European and 150,000 Indian troops including the Imperial Service Contingents! Conceive that country threatened by forces 150,000 strong upon the Helmund and 50,000 strong upon the Mekong! If India already takes 75,000 troops from Britain and would in the event of war with Russia and France, require as many more should she not be able to send the equivalent in Indian troops to render service in Europe and in Africa! Should not her Indian troops, apart from the contingents of the Native States, number at least 300,000 men? As we have before shown, India pays only 3annas 9·6 per head of population for her defence, compared with Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 17-3 per head, the military outlay of European States! To raise this outlay to one rupee per head appears a very modest provision for protection and this increase of the Indian military budget would afford the indispensable augmentation of her forces, not in men only but in the still more important respect of officers. For it is not increases such as are now being dribbled out that can make the Indian army adequately officered. The augmentation has been, first of 90 officers, now of 225; a total insufficient to go twice round the regiments of cavalry and infantry! In time of war with Russia and France the complements of British officers must be at least doubled in all the regiments that take the field in India and all that are employed in Egypt, South Africa and other garrisons.

Whence is the money to come—some thirteen crores of rupees annually? Some months ago, we spoke of the untapped sources of taxation in India. We showed that the marriage tax advocated by Mr. P. Sreenevasa Row, the succession tax recently proposed by Nawab Muhammad Afzal Khan, should together yield some four crores of rupees; but in recent articles we have agreed with the Nawab that such sources of revenue should be earmarked for Famine relief, and should be credited to the People's Famine trust. Four crores of rupees annually applied, as the one and a half crores of the present taxation for famine protection is applied, to extinction of existing debt or reduction of borrowing, would in 12 years set free 1 1-2 crores of rupees, now paid as interest on debt, to become the yearly income of the Famine Trust—for use, plus the four crores of revenue itself, in a year of famine. To this form of protection, then, all new direct taxation should be applied, and for military protection we must turn to the source which from time immemorial has provided, it, namely, the State share of the produce of the land. This, as we have before shown, would afford, if brought back to anything approaching the share due by prescription, all the funds necessary for military protection. An increase of fifty per cent. in the average share of the produce which is now taken, would produce the thirteen crores which we have estimated as increase in the revised military budget, on the basis of one rupee per head of population as cost of defence. Thus to restore the errors of the past will be a long business and very difficult, nevertheless it has to be done if India is to provide for her own defence, let alone taking her share of the general burden. The other partners cannot afford to have 150,000 British troops locked up in India in a great war without drawing thence at least as many Indian troops. But, as we say, to restore the State claim, gradually remitted during generations past, to a share of India's produce sufficient to maintain these additional troops, must be a slow process. The first step necessary thereto is a proper valuation of the average gross produce of India; the second step is the re-affirmation of the principle that the claim of the State is to a share, not exceeding, but certainly approaching as near as may become gradually possible to, one-fifth of that average produce—without favour to exception whether in Bengal or Madras. One-twentieth is the average share at present taken, as we have fully demonstrated; to raise this even to three-fortieths can be attained with the least delay, and the greatest fairness to the rest of India, by levelling up the percentages in the districts under the so-called permanent settlement. The percentages of land revenue on the estimated gross value of the crops are obtained as follows by Dr. Murdoch from the figures of the first Famine Commission:—"Punjab 5·6, North-West Provinces and Oudh 7·3, Bengal 3·9, Central Province 3·3, Berar 4·6, Bombay 7·3, Madras 6·3. These percentages were calculated upon an estimate of the average gross value of the crops which was probably inadequate at the time and which is now certainly very much below the mark. In the permanently settled districts of Madras, the incidence of the revenue on the average gross produce is now so low that revision of that settlement alone would probably bring up the general average of the Province to 7·5 per cent., and the same could be effected in Bengal: indeed, as we proved on the 16th October last, a proper assessment of Bengal would alone afford most of the thirteen crores required. In the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Berar the process would have to be more gradual—nevertheless it could be effected throughout India within, probably, 30 years. Meanwhile India would have to borrow for her military needs.

Of course, the outcry would be very great against raising the general incidence of the land revenue demand by even fifty per cent.—but what is the alternative? It is absurd to say that India would rather not have the defence at the price; that she would be resigned to absorption in some other empire rather than remain part of the British Empire at such cost. Is it to be supposed that any Empire would be content to hold India without making India pay for its own expenses, and also contribute to the general defence? Moreover, it is not against European aggressors only that India needs military strength, but against internal disturbance and plundering forayds upon her frontier. Suppose France and Russia non-existent, India's protection against a renewal of the conditions of the eighteenth century would still depend upon her remaining part of the British Empire, and the only terms upon which she can so remain are those which we have stated. She must re-organise her military forces that, if not a source of strength, she shall not, at any rate, be a cause of weakness in the tremendous struggle which may any day arise between the British Empire and its enemies.—"C. & M. Gazette."

ELEVENTH BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

IT is notified that the Eleventh Session of the Bombay Provincial Conference will be held in the City of Bombay, on Sunday and Monday, the 14th and 15th September in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute.

The following subjects have been suggested for consideration. But district committees are at liberty to suggest other topics which may be suitable for discussion within the limited time available. Committees making suggestions should communicate them to the undersigned at the latest one clear week before the date of the Conference. Bombay Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, 1901. Agricultural Indebtedness and Agricultural Banks, Suspension and Remission of Revenue, Provincial Contracts. Plague Charges and Municipalities Forests. Separation of Judicial from Executive functions, Expansion of Legislative Councils, Tehnical Instruction.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

PICTURE SALES.

"MAX" IN A MUSIC HALL.

CLOS OF THE OPERA SEASON.

LONDON, AUG. 2.

ON Saturday Messrs. Christie held their final picture sale of the summer season, and inasmuch as important works in this kind are seldom offered at auction during the autumn, the moment is fitting briefly to consider the result of the past few months in the market. Chiefly by virtue of one example, the five canvases of the late Lady Charles Bruce brought 16,085 gs.; the 131 pictures of Mr. Arthur Kay made £13,620 odd; the Hope—Edwardes Gallery, comprising 45 works, £10,016. As far as totals for given collections are concerned, then, the season has been poor. In 1890 the Peel pictures realised £62,146; in 1899 the late Sir John Fowler's fine gallery made £65,974. From another point of view, however, the year stands out as unique. On June 27 the highest sum ever paid for a picture at auction in this country—in France a much larger amount has been realised for a Murillo—was recorded. Till the summer of 1900 the 11,000gs. realised at the Delme sale for Reynolds' "Lady Betty Delme and Children" was not eclipsed; but last year, at the Peel dispersal, £24,250 was the value set upon a pair of fine portraits by Van Dyck. A month ago this sum in its turn was relegated to a second place by Mr. Duveen paying 14,050gs. for Hoppner's portrait of Louisa, Lady Manners. How far, if at all, this exceeds its intrinsic worth, if one can say a picture has intrinsic worth, is a debatable matter. Subscribers to that useful handbook, "The Year's Art," have become accustomed to a 1,400gs. minimum for tabular purposes in the case of pictures, and to this we may adhere. In 1900 twenty-one canvases realised at least this sum; in 1899, thirty-two.

Examples by three British and four foreign artists establish records—that is to say, higher prices have this year been paid at auction for works by them than ever before. The 14,050gs. Hoppner compares with 2,550gs. paid at Viscount Bridport's sale, 1895, for a full length of his great ancestor, Lord Nelson, 94in. by 58in. The Hobbema landscape, at 9,400gs. compares with 9,100gs. paid in 1899 for the beautiful Fowler example, 41 by 50 1-2—this excluding the Dudley picture, with figures by Van de Velde, which in 1892 brought 9,600gs. Mabuse's portrait at 2,400gs. compares with a presentment of the children of Henry VII, 13 1-2in. by 19in., which at Lord Methuen's sale, 1899, made 530gs. Works by, or attributed to, Andrea Solario, the late 15th century Milanese artist, seldom occur at auction, and the highest price mentioned by Redford is 140gs., paid for a Madonna in 1872. Raeburn, the Scottish Reynolds, is growing apace in the esteem of collectors, as is evidenced by the fact that his portrait of a light-haired boy with a basket of cherries has increased almost ten-fold in value since 1877. For the first time in 1899 a canvas by him brought as much as 1,400gs., this when "Innocence," a portrait of a little girl in white, holding a bunch of pansies and wall-flowers, fetched 1,900gs. Raeburn's "record" has thus been increased by 100gs. Finally, there is Sir William Beechey, portraitist of second or third rank only. Until now the highest sum realised for an example was 1,400gs. paid at the Goldsmid sale, 1896, for a portrait of Charlotte Catherine, Duchess of York.

On January 12 a set of Old London pictures attracted an exceptional amount of attention at Christie's, and if only from a topographical point of view this was justified when "the flower of cities all" is day by day being robbed of picturesque buildings which exhale a spirit so different from that of the present. For the 21 examples £2,089 was paid, 860 gs. of which was for half-a-dozen pictures attributed to Canaletto, 190 gs. for a delightful view of Old London Bridge, by Samuel Scott. On March 9 Messrs. Tooth paid 800gs. for Turner's wattercolour, 10 3-4in. by 15 1-2in., of Buckfastleigh Abbey, from the Ruskin collection; a week thereafter John Sell Cotman's "Mouth of a River," at 760gs. bore witness to his growing repute; Shayer's ", Heavy Load," 28 by 54, would have fetched less than its 720gs. a few years ago; on the other hand, "Eastward Ho," the well-known picture painted by O'Neil in 1858, shows by the value of 200gs. now placed upon it the relatively little heed paid to his art. Among the water-colours of the late Mr. Charles Langton were five small sketches by Millais, two 9 1-2in. by 6 1-2in. the others about 5in by 4in., for as many well-known pictures. "The Huguenot" made 200gs. "The Order of Release," 170gs., and "The Proscribed Royalist 130gs. Few works by living artists have realised considerable sums since January. In June "Venus Attiring," 50in. by 37in., painted by M. Bouguereau, the popular French Academician, in 1873, made 880gs. three examples by Mr. Leader call for mention, "Sand-dunes, 69in. by 45in., painted in 1891, 700gs. "The Sandy Margin of the Sea," 47 in. by 72in., and a view of Bettws-y-

Such a man will always, when he leaves a music hall, feel that he has been spending a highly instructive evening. The band was playing loudly as I entered the Oxford, every brazen instrument seeming to intensify the heat at the time; but over and above it all, from the triply-brazen lungs of one who wore a torrid suit of black and white checks, and who had one onion Jack tied round his hat and another round his walkingstick, were wafted to me these words:—"On Coronation Day, Coronation Day, we'll have a spree and Jubilee, singing hip-hip-hip hooray! On Coronation Day, Coronation Day, drinking whisky, wine and sherry, won't we all be jolly merry on Coronation Day!" Were to-morrowthe day in question, and were the evening tolerably cool, the singer (Mr. Bignell) could not stamp around the stage in a more perfervid ecstacy of anticipation, nor could the audience be more obviously infected by his rapture. Coronation Day! To you or me, how, remote, how negligible as yet! To think that the great heart of the public is already thumping at the thought of it! To think that Demos can see it clearly across the intervening span of more than three hundred other days, and can calculate how gloriously drunk he will get on it! Nowhere but in a music hall could one find this lurid side-light. Luridly pathetic! It is. But for me, at least, the pathos of it is obscured by delight in the "document" . . Hark how the audience chokes with laughter! Now he (Mr. Danville) is reading them a sheaf of telegrams. One of them purports to come from a general "at the front": "No truth in the report that De Wet has lost his reason: he never had any. Loud and prolonged cheers—another side-light to make one gasp. You and I wince at a depreciation of a person who has been persistently scoring off our gallant soldiers. To the British public, because he is not a Briton, he is still merely ridiculous. Sheer stupidity enables them to treat as mere guys true bogeys; and hence that admirable self-control which has been the envy of foreign nation throughout the war. I wish I had space in which to go through the other songs seriatim. Not one of them, believe me, but cast its own lurid side-light.

It is stated without contradiction at Bayreuth that Dr. Richter henceforward proposes to make his headquarters there, especially in the summer, although this arrangement will not interfere with his Manchester engagements in the winter, nor, presumably, with the Birmingham Festival. Almost every visitor to Bayreuth wears the Jubilee medal, a small trinket in silver, with a portrait of Wagner, and on the reverse the dates "1876—1901." But the really "fetching" thing is a Jubilee crava', in red silk (Wagner was a revolutionist half a century ago), with a portrait of the composer worked in front. In onour of the "Ring" Jubilee last week, several of the artists who took part in the first performance in 1876 walked, before the cycle started, in procession to Wagner's grave, and were afterwards entertained at a banquet by Frau Wagner. These artists, besides seven members of the original orchestra, were Frau Materna, the first Brunnhilde: Nieman the Siegmund; Guara, the Donner; Schlosser, the Mime; Reichenberg, the Dragon; and Richter, the conductor. After the performance they were serenaded, and their praises sung by a local choir.

The new Prince Regent Theatre at Munich, the opening of which is exciting much attention in Germany, was officially inspected last Sunday by the Prince Regent, who afterwards gave a banquet to the architect and others. The house is built on Byreuth lines in amphitheatre form, and with concealed orchestra. Besides the Royal and other boxes, it has rather over 1,000 seats, some of which, being 4d in a row without gangways, would in England be considerra ther inconvenient. The seven rows at the back of the house are, however, provided with two gangways. The stage machinery which is by Herr Lautenschlager, is said to be the finest in Europe. The special inaugural representations will extend over five weeks, four of Wagner's operas being given, namely, Die Meistersinger, Aug. 21 25 Sept. 2, 10, 14, and 26 Tristan, Aug. 23, 27, Sept. 4, 19, 20 Tannhauser, Aug. 29, Sept. 6, 16, 22, and 28, and Lohengrin, Aug. 31, Sept. 8, 18, 24. Madame Nordica's name has been mentioned, but she does not appear in the list of the company, which, besides the regular Munich troupe, includes Anther and Wachter of Dresden, Standial of Wiesbaden, Schrodter, Winckelmann and Reichmann, and Fil Hilgermann of Vienna, Gerhausar of Carlsruhe, and Andreissen of Frankfort. Herr Stavenhagen, the pianist, is Intendant, the other conductors being Zumpe, late of Covent Garden, Franz Fischer, and Hugo Rohr.

Old opera-goers, who recollect at Her Majesty's and at Covent Garden M. Faure, the finest Mephistopheles the operatic stage has yet produced, will be interested to learn that the veteran baritone has just with M. Carre, the manager, and M. Capoul, the extenor, received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. M. Faure, who is 71, and a man of large fortune, has long since retired from the stage. He was one of the numerous opera singers who sprang from the ranks of the chorus. A choir by at the Medeleine, he was so wretchedly poor that when his soprano voice broke he borrowed a cello, and played at a fivepenny dancing cafe. When his baritone voice formed, he became a chorister at the Paris Itlain Opera at thirty shillings a week. He however, secured admission to the Conservatiore, carried off the premier prix, and within ten years was the greatest baritone in Europe, earing £100 a night. Londoners have seen him as Figaro and as the Count in "Sonnambula", but his greatest paris were Hamlet. Methistopheles, Iago (in Rossini's opera), Hotel, and Don Giovanni. He was one of the very few artists that the late Henry Jarrett, then treasurer of Her Majesty's took up in the sixties, and seventies; the others being Christine Nilsson, Joseph Mass, Zare Thalberg, and eventually, Sarah Bernhardt, in whose service Jarrett died. M. Faure collected avaluable gallery of paintings.

The Savoy Theatre has now passed into the hands of Mr. W. Greet, who has an excellent property in "The Emerald Isle," an opera which in a few days will attain its 100th representation. It seems a pity that this piece was not produced earlier in the year, in order that it might have enjoyed a longer rue before the vacation. Mr. Greet has, however, settled the matter by docreeing that at the Savoy there shall be no holiday at all, but that The Emerald Isle" shall be run through August and well in to next season. Last night the opera was witnessed by a considerable number of non-commissioned officers and men of the Irish Guards, who made a capita audience," langhing heartly at the fun with which Mr. Beasil Hood has provided Mr. Passmore, Mr. Lytton, and other comic members of the company, and vociferously applanding Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, which it may be recollected, was completed and amplified by Mr. Edward German. When the Eleventh Regiment (the Devons come anywhere near London, doubtless they also will be invited to enjoy the good-humoured satire in which author and composers have indulged at the expence of the stolid West country sergeant who cuts so comical figure in the last act. Last night the Irish Guards had it all to themselves. Several of the officers, of course in mufti, were in stalls or boxes; but the men were seated in the pit, and when Mr. Evett singing—

> Chip of the block, old fighting stock,
> Who never looked behind them;
> If you've not met good soldier yet—
> You now know where to find them

pointed to the red coats, the applause of the house was most enthusiastic. As to the Irish soldiers themselves, their wildest enthusiasm was reserved for the Irish jig danced at the beginning of the second act and it was uproariously encored. There was one change in the cast, for Miss Isabel Jay, being indisposed, her part of the heroine was undertaken by Miss Agnes Fraser, a lady who is many degrees superior to the average "under study," and who is one of the prettiest girls in the theatre, and endowed with a light but pleasant voice needs only more vocal study to take a much higher position than she now holds. Miss Louie Pounds was, of course, still the daintiest of Irish colleens, while the whimsicalities of Mr. Lytton and Mr. Passmore were as fully appreciated by the audience as ever.

A "communique" has been issued, which states that it has now been decided that families of officers and departmental subordinates can only be granted "not entitled" passages in transports going to China, and this is subject to the conditions that accommodation is available and that the State shall not be liable for return passages to India.

THE FAR EAST.

THE RELIGIOUS WAR IN NANCHANG.

The "Shen Pao" tells its readers that the Roman, Catholic and Protestant religions are from one source the latter being an off shoot inaugurated by Luther four hundred years ago. The Catholics were the first to enter China in the Ming dynasty, at which time there were believers. But Protestantism came in after the Treaties. Hence it is not as flourishing as Catholicism, but in recent years it has spread all over China and has many adherents. Yet the unbelievers largely out-number the converts and newdies avail themselves of the chance to scatter lying rumours and stir up the populace. The natural results are riots in every province. If small, then we have indemnities to pay, if of serious proportions, then we are involved in war.

But recently in the Prefecture of Nan Chang Roman Catholics and Protestants have fallen fool of each other. The former being more numerous slew ten and drowned twenty of the latter. The editor is of opinion that the blame of this unhappy affair lies with the officials who had refused to settle some previous cases between these two religions. Hence they took the law in their own hands.

WHY CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS CANNOT AGREE.

The "Shen Pao" says that though a few foreigners have been in China a hundred years ago, recently white, brown, black, and red have all had their representatives on our shores, until now after climbing mountains and crossing seas, they are to be found in every one of our twenty-one provinces, especially preaching and erecting preaching halls. At first all goes well, but by and bye the incompatibility of the two races is made manifest.

What is the reason? The foreigners are jealous of the Chinese and the Chinese repay them with hatred. The two races are as utterly incompatible as hot coal and ice. The foreigners blame the Chinese for not treating them courteously while the Chinese retort that it is all the other way. There is probably truth on both sides, for both races can furnish specimens of good and of bad and it will not do for either one side or the other to claim that their people are all good. It must be the bad of both sides who make trouble. The Government of both races desire to preserve peace between them and secure the peace of the world, and the officials reflect the desire of their respective Governments. Unfortunately the people are differently inclined and make all the trouble. Now we venture to say that in this matter censure should fall lightly on the Chinese, but heavily on the foreigners. And why? The "Spring and Autumn Annals" enunciates the maxim that the good should be more strictly weighed than the bad. Now the foreigners who come to China are merchants who understand law when China's millions are largely ignorant, and hence make trouble. Now if those intelligent foreigners fail in courtesy is not their blame all the heavier?

We have been moved to make this remark by reading in a foreign paper recently how a foreign cyclist used a whip upon an inoffensive well-dressed Chinese pedestrian. (The other case mentioned is now being tried, therefore we refrain from repeating what the native editor says of this subject.) These are but recent instances which but prove my contention that foreigners are to blame quite as often as Chinese, and worse still, they ought to know better, which cannot be said of Chinese coolies.

Yet the foreigners are so compassionate that they will not permit a hare or a duck to be carried head downward in the settlement. But we have seen foreign soldiers do it under the nose of the police, and they winked at it. Jinrickshas are not allowed to carry a load of goods, but soldiers do it often enough without police interference. Is the regulation then meant only for Chinese and not for foreigners also? Such inequalities of treatment but serve to accentuate the divergences between the white and yellow races. But justice compels us to admit that such things are done without the cognisance of the foreign officials, and in every case which they do hear of they act with justice. The pity is that so much escapes notice.

The whole subject is well worthy the consideration of those who desire to see the races live in peace and amity.

AN INDIAN OFFICER VENTILATES HIS COUNTRY'S WOES IN THE EARS OF A CHINESE.

The "Universal Gazette" prints an interesting conversation which took place between a native of Anhui and a Bengal Cavalry officer as they were both returning from Peking by train. English was the medium of communication. The Anhui friend remarked to the officer that the Chinese had suffered terribly at the hands of the allies in Peking. The officer, smiling, replied: "Do you think so? Well, unless you speedily set your house in order you will become subject to foreigners as we in India are. You have only lost a little of your independence. Take care that it does not all go by the board. The Europeans came to India first at the end of the 15th century, Portuguese, Spaniard, Dutch and English all came at different times. The English were the strongest ade in 1638 first took our Madras, which is next to a certain very rich province. In twenty years more the English added to their empire another slice of India.

In 1700 they bought Calcutta at the mouth of the Ganges. In 50 years time the whole of Bengal became theirs, just as China has lost Port Arthur, Taku, Wei Hai, Chiao Chow, Kuang Chou Wan and Macao. At present though India is weak yet there are friendly relations between us and our rulers; in fact we have not altogether lost our power. Indians may attain high office with large emoluments. The wealthy can wear rich clothing and drive fat horses. The scholars can still write books and discuss public matters. The military classes can go hunting. Yet we need not be sorry that we cannot do like the States of the American Union or of Germany, though it would have been better if in those early times we had done more for our own independence. In 1756 we lost Bengal and for the next hundred years scarcely a year passed without a battle, but we lost every time as you can see in the History of the Acquisition of India by the British. And each defeat meant loss of territory and power. In 1857 we tried to throw off the yoke the Indian Mutiny,) but we failed, and were worse off than ever. A Governor-General took up his residence in Calcutta and our independence was entirely lost. 900,000 square miles of territoy became English, and 200 millions of Indians became servants of England. We are not eligible for the Legislative Council and even our clever lads are not allowed to enter the Universities. The wealthy merchants are all white, the land is in their hands, but the natives groan under heavy taxes. But there is a still heavier count. The language of the Courts is English and if you only know your own language you are fit for nothing but groaning and sweating in the fields, like the twittering swallows or the lowing cattle. Worse still is the case of the natives in the army, for no natives are allowed to hold a rank above a Chinese Lieutenant. Thus I am as far up in the service as I can go. When we return to India we must give up all our arms to the chief officer, a foreigner. Although the nations forbid Coins importing munitions of war they cannot prevent her making her own, and that's not so bad. May not the fate of India over take China."

THE ENDLESS THEME.

It seems likely that the religious question in China will afford endless material for discussion. The "Universal Gezette" says that the Boxer troubles were half due to dissentions between the people and the converts. Many ideas have been put forward as to how to mend matters. One is so self-evident, viz., the enlightenment of the people that the editor says he need not dwell upon it. He would like to emphasize the necessity of removing the injustice which the people suffer. The converts get more advantage that the people and hence the people cannot but bear them a grudge. The matter is as if the people owed the converts a debt which cannot be at all postponed, while the debt which the converts owe the people although of immense amount is never paid at all. Or to change the figure it is like a case of assault and battery. If the people assault the converts they must apologise, and pay fines to the uttermost extent of the law. If the coverts assault the people, the affair is either settled quietly or the people are put in the wrong! The people see the officials protect the converts every time, and converts every time gain the victory and hence their pride is augmented. The more the people think of these things more angry they become. Hence hatred, riots, distruction of life and property. The missionaries blame the officials for not exerting themselves to protect the converts. As a matter of fact the officials have recived so many edicts to protect that they are mortally afraid of such trouble, and daily pray that they may be so lucky as to have no church troubles. Even the best intentioned official however cannot secure immunity, for ever he hears the missionary at his elbow and cannot hold the scales of Justice evenly. Hence the people suffer injustice. Some blame the foreigner, but he does not acknowledge responsibility. The ignorant rustics who enter the church do not do so because they comprehend the doctrines of Christianity, but merely as a means of protecting themselves, e.g., in the event of lawsuits. But if the missionary does not take any notice of his case why does he enter the church? It must be that there are advantages, and these are that he will be helped in some way against his enemies. The resultant hatred is not anticipated by the foreigner. The editor thinks that at first much of the trouble was due to the ignorant being suspicious that all was not right in the morals of the new faith. But now there is little of these, and the chief cause is a sense of injustice. And unless this root of bitterness is removed, no amount of enlightenment is going to abolish these troubles.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

The "Universal Gazette" from its watch-tower describes the recent edict in reply to Censor Chen's memorial, and is inclined to exclaim "the morning cometh." The skies are already tinted with the roseate hues of reform. It seems that the Empress is set on using great care in the selection of special helpers. Judge therefore of his surprise at the high provincial authorities' nominees of the last ten days. Chang Chih-tung, Liu Kun-i and Yang Tu, Minister of Russia, what do they mean by recommending such men? Thus they recommend a man who rendered himself a persona grata to the Empress during her flight, but he is a wicked man, execrated by the universal voice of the people. Again they recommend a man who once managed a newspaper in Shanghai now defunct, who though a nincompoop made some money at it. Again, there is a man who last year accompanied the Chinese Minister to Japan, whom everyone laughed at.

There is still another class, namely cashiered officials. These men present the Empress with a few thousand tokens of regard, when lo! some Viceroy is found ready to rehabilitate them and they are once more resplendent in silk and feathers! Others, discredited in their own provinces, secure a change of scene, and by flattery of another province Governor secure a happy lodgment in a fat vacancy. Thus is the beneficent design of the Throne utterly defeated and the old dead hand still holds away. When the editor gets this far, the skies are no longer so propitious, the rosy morn has passed away, and his hopes go down amid the murky gloom.—"Empire Celestial."

NO WARRANT FILED TO APPEAR.

SIR HENRY S. KING AND CO. Vs. HENRY VINCENT BAYLEY.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiffs, said the suit was brought to recover the balance due on an account.

Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, said he appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said there was no warrant of appearance filed, and his learned friend could not therefore be heard.

Mr. Young: If your lordship hears me one minute.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I ask your lordship to rule that my learned friend cannot be heard.

The Judge: You cannot be heard in the absence of a warrant.

Mr. Young: Will your lordship look at this letter. This gentleman lives in Rangoon.

Mr. Kirpatrick: I ask your lordship's ruling. There are certain rules under which counsel cannot be heard. Your lordship has already ruled that my learned friend cannot be heard because no warrant has been filed. And my learned friend wants to put in a letter as counsel for the defendant. I say he cannot be heard, and your lordship cannot look at this letter. Messrs. Roughton and Byrne knew the procedure and they ought to have filed a warrant to appear, and counsel could then have been heard. They had not done so; and they cannot be heard.

Mr. Young said it was quite impossible for Messrs. Roughton and Byrne to communicate with their client, who was in Rangoon, and prepare a warrant in time for that day's hearing, and the learned counsel would therefore ask for a short adjournment.

His lordship (looking at the letter) said the question was whether he could treat that letter as a warrant? If he could, he would hear Mr. Young or else he could not be heard. (Having read the letter.) The letter was a warrant to all intents and purposes; although not technically so; and it asked Messrs. Roughton and Byrne to appear.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: I object to your lordship looking at that letter. Who produces it? A gentleman who has no right to produce it or to address the court. The warrant ought to have been on the files of the court when the case was called on. The rules of the court ought to be observed.

His lordship: How are you prejudiced if the letter is admitted?

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he feared the case would take many hours if his learned friend was allowed to appear.

His lordship: But the delay with be in the interest of justice.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Then all the rules of the court had better be abolished. They ought to have filed the warrant, and they might have gone before the judge in chambers to get that done; but they have done nothing. There was, again, no proof that the letter was genuine. The signature was not proved.

His lordship: Is the signature on your warrant sworn to?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Our plaint is sworn to.

His lordship having decided to hear Mr. Young that gentleman stated that the defendant, who belonged to the 5th Lancers, was officiating Deputy Adjuant-General in Rangoon, and he would be there till next November; holding an officiating appointment. He could not obtain leave to go to Fyzabad, where all his papers were. He could not go and get his papers, and communicate with his solicitors. The learned counsel therefore asked for a short adjournment for the defendant to get access to his papers, to admit of the claim being checked with his papers. It was an old debt running with interest at 12 per cent per annum from 1897 onwards.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that because the debt was old there was all the greater reason why it should be paid soon. Why could not the defendant get leave; the ground put forward was too absurd. Why should not Captain Bayley have sent for his papers or communicated with the plaintiffs. The learned counsel read portions of the correspondence between plaintiffs and defendant to show that this was not a bona fide application. The account had actually been settled with plaintiffs.

Mr. J. H. Gray proved the claim, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs, for Rs. 1,231-13-0, with interest and costs.

A SUIT BY MESSRS. KING, KING AND CO.

SIR HENRY S. KING AND OTHERS VS, RAMSAY F. C. GORDON.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the plaintiffs, said this suit was brought to recover Rs. 1,329-14-3, due from the defendant on an account between the parties. There had been dealings between the parties under an agreement dated 11th November 1899. The accounts which had been made up showed the balance now sued for. The plaintiffs had received a telegram that morning, purporting to come from their Rangoon agents, which stated that Captain Gordon had paid them Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 330. Mr. Kirkpatrick said he did not think he would be justified in abstaining from suing. Plaintiffs were entitled to their decree. A telegram could not be taken to satisfy their claim. The telegram might have been sent by anybody. It did not cover interest or costs. Counsel said if payment was certified hereafter they would not execute the decree.

Mr. J. H. Gray, assistant in the plaintiffs' firm, proved the claim, which, he said, amounted to Rs. 1,329-14-3. No part of it had been paid. Witness said he received a telegram at 10-30 a.m. that day from their Rangoon agent, stating that the money had been paid by Captain Gordon, but he knew nothing as to the genuineness of the telegram. If it was genuine, they were prepared to give credit for the amount.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked for a decree for the amount with costs, and interest at 12 per cent. per annum as mentioned in the agreement.

His lordship asked why the interest was so high.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said the plaintiffs' business was of a risky nature, and they were quite justified in charging the interest they did.

His lordship then gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 1,329-14-3 with interest and costs.

FASHION'S LATEST DECREE.

WITH the vogue of the princess dress came the necessity for a change in the smart woman's lingerie. The dainty garments usually worn beneath the fashionable frock were, to be sure, not many, and they were composed of materials of thinnest texture, but at least three thicknesses of lawn or muslin were drawn or fitted about each fair lady's waist. It is fashion's latest decree that woman shall be slender and reed-like, and that she shall wear a gown all in one piece from throat to heel. Likewise that there shall be no sign of a gather or a fold at the waist. Now, the finest cambric in the loose form of chemise and petticoat will create folds plainly visible in the princess gown and quite destructive of its proper effect. The problem to solve was not an easy one, but the fashionable expert is accustomed to intricate questions. Thus there has been evolved an effective garment which combines chemise, pantaloon and skirt in one, and, while fitting so closely to the figure that there is not a single fold or wrinkle, nor an inch of superfluous lawn, is yet practical and comfortable. The combination is made of finest handkerchief cambric. The low-necked bodice is edged with Valenciennes lace and needlework. It is fitted to the figure and fastens up the back. The drawers and skirt are in one piece, which is attached to the upper part of the combination in a flounce without fulness set on just below the hips. The skirt and drawers are ornamented with needlework wrought on the material. This combination of three garments in one weighs but a few ounces, and could be easily drawn through a table napkin ring.—"Scotsman."

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NEW ASYLUM AT KOLHAPOR.

THE interesting ceremony of opening the "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Asylum for Lepers" was performed on Wednesday evening by Colonel Sealy, Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. The air was cool, crisp, and everything passed off very successfully. A shower was apprehended as the visitors were returning, but it did not rain.

Among those that were present were Colonel and Mrs. Sealy, Colonel Cahusac, Captains Vincent and Berthen and Lieutenant Strong, Miss. Collins, members of the American and S. P. G. Missions, the chiefs of Jat, Medhol, Jamkhandi, Miraj (Junior) Bavada Kagal (Senior), Kapshi and other Sardars, Rao Bahadur the Diwan, Chief Judge, Chief Revenue Officer and principal officers of the State. The road near the asylum was lined with bunting and the hall where the ceremony was performed was tastefully decorated with green leaves and festoons, and presented a picturesque appearance.

The proceedings were opened by Rao Bahadur R. V. S. Abuis, the Diwan, who delivered the following address:—

Colonel Sealy, Your Highness, Chiefs, Sardars, ladies, and gentlemen:—As commanded by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja, I have great pleasure in opening the proceedings of this day's meeting. I would observe that the function we are assembled here to perform to-day affects a class of persons, the most miserable and the most unfortunate of humanity. The loathsome character of their disease makes them shunned by every one, and even their nearest and dearest friends and relations are afraid of approaching them. In fact they are forsaken by men, and it would not have been far from the truth to say that they are forsaken even by God, but for the generous and noble sentiment implanted in the human breast which now and then rises superior to the narrow consideration of more self, and urges man on to the performance of that sacred duty of alleviating human misery without reference to caste or creed, colour or nationality. Now and then a Howard or a Father Damien rises to mitigate the harshness of what might aptly be termed the extreme penalty in Nature's Penal Code. Such persons, however, are few and far between, and we must congratulate ourselves that with the impetus given by you, Colonel Sealy, we are now taking part in the performance of a ceremony in connection with an institution for the relief, though in a humble way, of this most odious form of human misery. I need scarcely add that our gratification this day has a large admixture of grief. It is not for me to say with what genuine pleasure a report of to-day's proceedings might have been read by her, to the commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of whose blissful reign this institution owes its inception, I mean, I need hardly add, her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved late Queen Empress. With these preliminary remarks I will now state in brief a short history of the genesis of the institution and the lines on which it is going to be worked. It was about the year 1890 that leprosy attracted special attention, and a commission was appointed by the British Government to make full investigation about its causes, nature and other particulars. The subject naturally drew the attention of the Darbar and reference was referred to Dr. Sinclair, the Darbar-Surgeon, who was requested to prepare a scheme for the consideration of the Council, with a view to the segregation of the lepers. Dr. Sinclair with his usual zeal and promptitude, submitted for their consideration a well worked out scheme as called for by the Council. Mr. Sham Roa the State Executive Engineer was then asked to submit plans and estimates of the buildings required for the purpose according to the scheme of the Darbar Surgeon. They were duly received and the preliminary arrangements were thus complete. The great and the only difficulty now felt by the Council was about the money, and it was thought advisable to defer the execution of the adjoining S. M. C. States in the laudable undertaking and to make the asylum, if possible, a joint institution for Kolapur and S. M.C. States. With this end in view the then Political Agent, the late Colonel Hunter, was requested kindly to move those states to co-operate with the Darbar. Colonel Hunter sympathised with the movement and spared no pains to impress on them the advisability of the step, and the conference held on the 5th of January 1894 of all the Karbharis in the S. M.C. states was the outcome of his good offices. It is, however, a matter for regret that the scheme did not commend itself to them, and so it fell through. On his assuming the reins of Government, however, it did not escape His Highness' observant eye that with all its works, of public interest and utility, its splendid water work its excellent institutions affording medical relief, as as well as imparting primary, secondary and higher education, its good roads, large buildings and spacious dharmashallas an asylum for lepers was the crying want of Kolhapur, and His Highness thought it a great pity to let things alone after they had reached such a stage. He therefore took up the question again and thought of starting the institution with such accommodation as with its limited means the Darbar single handed could afford. The celebration of the Diamond Jubilee gave an excellent opportunity, and His Highness took advantage of it and at once resolved to commemorate the occasion by carrying out this long-cherished idea. Plans and estimates of the buildings required had already been made. It was resolved that the buildings to be erected should be named the "Victoria Diamond Jubilee Asylum" for lepers. The foundation stone of the asylum was laid by His Highness on 2nd June, 1897, and the buildings were completed in the year 1899 at a total cost, approximately, of Rs. 28,000. The opening, however, of the asylum was deferred to the present day, not on account of any hesitation on the part of the Darbar but mainly owing to the singularly trying times we have passed through with the double calamity of plague and famine hampering progress in every branch of the administration. A word is now necessary as to the lines on which, for the present, it is intended to work the institution. It is thought advisable at any rate in the beginning to avoid compulsory segregation. Such of the lepers, however, as choose to resort to the asylum have to abide by its rules, and the inmates will not be allowed to leave its precincts, and will have to submit to a rather rigorous isolation of the sexes. The Darbar is constrained to put these restrictions, which, in view of the nature of the disease, are considered imperatively necessary, as without these one of the principal aims of the institution would be frustrated. The asylum, roughly speaking, would afford accommodation for 100 lepers, and there is ample room for extending it when necessary. Though it is within easy reach of the river a well has been sunk that will provide enough water for the inmates. Such of them as are strong enough will be able to raise vegetables on small patches of land that will be assigned to them as the Darbar had this end in view when they selected such a spacious site for the building. There is to be no compulsion as regards the medical treatment they are to receive, and as they have applied to His Highness for the services of a Hakim conversant with the Yunani system of treating the malady, His Highness has been pleased to grant their request. This is, in short, the history of the institution and the lines on which it will be run. It will not, however, be complete without reference, I am directed to say, with your permission, Colonel Sealy, to your very hearty co-operation with His Highness in the matter and to the valuable advice given by you whenever applied for.

I now feel great pleasure to hand to you Colonel Sealy, the key of the asylum and to request you on behalf of His Highness to formally perform the function of opening it.

After accepting the key Colonel Sealy, the Political Agent addressed the meeting. He said:—"Your Highness, Sardars, ladies and gentlemen; It gives me much pleasure to be present at this function to-day, and my thanks are due to His Highness the Maharaja for asking me to assist at the opening of an institution which, as the Diwan has said, is for the amelioration of the condition of that most unfortunate class—the lepers. His Highness has been pleased to advert to the impetus which my interest in the matter is said to have given to the carrying out of the scheme. My interest therein was but the expression of a duty which we all owe to our fellow creatures more wretched than ourselves, and I am glad to see so many persons here to-day who take an interest in the ceremony. The Diwan, too, has rightly stated that Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria would have learnt with genuine pleasure of to-day's proceedings. It was, I think, one of her last wishes that any memorials her self should be such as would largely benefit all classes of her subjects, and His Highness and his officers assisted by Dr. Sinclair, the Durbar-Surgeon are to be congratulated in having selected as a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee a work which cannot fail to better the condition of a class whose miseries we all see and deplore, but for whose benefit we can do so little. In spite, however, of the difficulties alluded to by the Diwan the institution has at length been started, and much will depend on the lepers themselves as to the success which will attend it. If it is the duty of all to assist this truly miserable class it is no less the duty of that class to be as little a source of danger to the community as possible. There are, as you all know, leper asylums at Mantunga, near Bombay, and at Ratnagiri and at Miraj. One has been only recently started by the American Mission, a mission to whom I am glad to have this opportunity of saying in public the poor and suffering owe so much. By observing and avoiding any errors which similar institutions have fallen into and adopting such rules, practice and procedure as have been found beneficial elsewhere His Highness the Maharaja, his ministers, and officials will, I hope, be able to carry out this leper asylum not only to the benefit of the lepers themselves but to the advantage of the community in general, and while I am sure we all wish success to His Highness in his philanthropic task we may also trust that his example will not be lost on the chiefs and other rulers in the S. M. country. Without detaining you any longer I will now, as requested, make use of the key handed to me and declare "The Diamond Jubilee Asylum for Lepers" open."

He then opened the lock with the silver key and declared the asylum open. Attar and pan were distributed and the visitors were garlanded and thus the proceedings terminated.

A short account of the buildings and the environs will not be out of place. A large plot of ground extending over some thirty acres, about three miles off from the town, and on the Panchganga river, has been sunk, which will supply excellent water for drinking and other purposes. The buildings consist of two large blocks, one for males and the other for females, each accommodating a hundred when full. Three smaller buildings are attached to them, one for the dispensary and the other two will be used as quarters for the medical officer in charge and the servants and cooking.

His Highness is to be congratulated that he has been able to spare Rs. 30,000 for the buildings and undertaken to maintain the institution at a yearly expenditure of about Rs. 10,000, notwithstanding the straitened condition of the finances consequent on the succession of bad years.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A MAMLATDAR.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Sunday says:—The weather on the whole is delightful now and rain is failing slowly and steadily. Up to this time 18 inches have been gauged and more is still expected. The total number of deaths during the week ending Thursday last, was 138 and the births recorded were 69. Of these 91 cases of fever proved fatal.

Yesterday evening at 5-30, a meeting of the members of the Indian National Association was held under the presidency of the Hon. F. S. P. Lely, C. S. I., the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., at Shahibag, when the leading citizens and Shethias were also invited to take part in the proceedings. At the beginning the annual report of the Association was read by Rao Bahadhur Laishanker Umiashanker, the Honorary Secretary. After the report was unanimously adopted by the members, several other gentlemen joined as subscribers to the "Indian Magazine," the monthly journal, published by the Association. His Highness the Thakore-Saheb of Bhownagar made a donation of Rs. 200 to the Association and was, therefore, created a patron of the Society. The president expressed his great satisfaction that the Branch Association had been sometime ago amalgamated with the Bholanath Ladies' Institute. Hence it is affiliated to the parent association of London. Finally a Managing Committee was formed, which consisted of the following members: Messrs F. S. P. Lely, F.G. Pratt, L. M. Wadia, and M. P. Mody; Rao Sahadurs Laisanker Umiashanker and Himatlal Dhirajram; Drs. Behramji H. Nanavatty and Kavasji Nowrosji Kallanwala. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

The first of a series of cases of alleged corruption, in which Rao Saheb Lalubhai Bhailal, the Mamlatdar and other revenue officials of Viramgaum are implicated, is being tried before Mr. V. L. Vernon Assistant Collector and First Class Magistrate, on Friday last, Mr. Manilal Bhagubhai, L. L.B., instructed by Mr. Drewin, conducted the prosecution. On Friday fourteen witnesses, out of sixteen, were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The gist of the evidence for the Crown was that orders were given by the Mamlatdar to the Mukhis of several villages to raise a certain sum from the cultivators who received the takavi money for the benefit of the revenue officials. It is said that the sum thus misappropriated, amounted to nearly Rs. 80,000. Yesterday, Mr. L. M. Wadia, instructed by Mr. Vrajral Sakerlal Desai, appeared as Vakil-in-fact to defend the accused. He cross-examined four of the witnesses for the prosecution. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow.

On Monday last a special meeting of the Councillors met at the Ripon Hall to consider the subject of the requisition, that was presented by nine members to the President, for the appointment of Dr. Brooks, L.R.C. P. and S., as the Health Officer of the City. An amendment to postpone the question of the appointment by Dewan Bahadur Amoalal Sakerlal Desai was lost. On the motion of Mr. L. M. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, which was seconded by Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkissons, Dr. Brooks was appointed Health Officer, by a majority of ten, fifteen members being in favour and nine against the proposition. After this the Council adjourned.

The civil suit against Mr. C. D. Bretton, filed by Mr. Dalsukhram Hargowandas, before Rao Saheb Vasilal Tarachand, 2nd class Sub-Judge, to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages for loss of reputation and injury sustained by the plaintiff at the hands of the defendants' servants, who maltreated the plaintiff and seven others, while they entered the slaughter house, established by the defendant at Rajkmad in the year 1899, in the year of the famine. Mr. Chunnalal N. Thakore, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. L. M. Mody, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Vakil were examined on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Pratt, the Collector, Rao Bahadur Mansukhram Muji, Assistant Police Superintendent and Khan Saheb Usaf-Alikhan, Police Inspector, Dhandhuuka Divison, are still to be examined by commission under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code. Mr. Jivanlal Verajbhai, Barrister-at-Law, represents the plaintiff and Mr. L. M. Wadia the defendant.

NOTES FROM GOA.

OUR correspondent, writing from Pangim on Friday, says:—At last the roof of the Church of St. Ignez situated on the road to Cabo, is being entirely renovated, to the satisfaction of all who frequent this Church, in the compound of which are now buried those who die in the City.

We have this week lost in the person of Senhor Mathias Gomes, a very prominent citizen, who died at the advanced age of 91 years. He was one of the first pioneers of commerce and had at one time agencies in Africa, Europe and British India, but owing to severe reverses in business had to close them eight years ago, and led a retired life. It must, however, be said to his credit that he bore his misfortunes with heroic patience and fortitude.

The English language is now greatly appreciated, and almost every lad of the middle class attends an English school. The "Santa Casa de Mizericordia" has advertised for an English School Master and offered a subsidy of Rs. 3,000 per annum to any gentleman who may be willing to come to this country and establish a first class English school; it is proposed to offer the appointment to one of the Jesuit Fathers of St. Xavier's College of your City, which is an excellent idea.

The Lisbon Government have wisely reduced the postage fees on letters from Portugal to their Indian Colonies, but as yet the privilege has not been made extensive to letters from Portuguese India to Portugal! The Governor has, however, telegraphed to the Minister to extend the privilege to this country. Damaun and Diu, for at present many prefer to post their letters via Bombay, thus effecting a saving in postage, though causing a loss to the revenues of this country from this source.

The cultivation of hemp is attracting attention, and a large quantity of seeds imported by an enterprizing merchant have found ready purchasers. This is an easy and profitable culture, well-worth the attention of our landed proprietors.

An attempt has also been made to introduce at Margao cotton weaving by hand looms, and as labor is cheap, it should pay well. It is to be hoped some one may also introduce fibre extracting from cocoanut husks, as is done at Cochin and Alleprey, without steam power, thus affording work to poor women and children.

MARRIAGE OF CLERGYMEN PREVENTED BY POVERTY.

OF the 14,000 benefices in the Church of England one-half are of less annual value than £150. Fifteen hundred livings have less than £100 a year; 300 less than £50; many only £35 a year, while in not a few cases it is doubtful whether the vicar ever gets back the amount he has to pay in dilapidations and the heavy legal and other charges he has to meet on his induction.

This light on the question of starvation livings, which

WRITERS AND READERS.

"The Living Rulers of Mankind" is the title of a big publication which Mr. George Allen has in preparation. It has been written by the Rev. H.N. Hutchinson, and contains a biographical account of all the living Kings, Emperors, and Queens, reigning Princes, Presidents of Republics, Sultans, Amirs, Beys, and ruling Rajas. The illustrations include portraits and pictures of palaces, castles, gardens, &c., the majority of which have been specially photographed for the work. "The Living Rulers of Mankind" will first of all be issued serially, in twelve monthly parts, and the opening number, which will be ready on Sept. 12, will deal with Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Argentine, Austria-Hungary, Beluchistan, and Belgium, and will contain a general introduction by Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. O. M. Edwards has made the first attempt at writing a continuous, popular history of Wales. The volume, which is about to appear, in the Story of the Nations Series, is published in the United Kingdom by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, and in America by Messrs. Putnam. In the first half of it the author sketches the rise and fall of the princely caste, and in the latter portion he describes the growth of a self-educated, self-governing peasantry. Mr. Edwards, who is the lecturer on Modern History at Lincoln College, Oxford, had difficulties as to the manner in which the proper names should be printed—whether in Welsh or English. He has decided to give in the text the Anglicised form, whilst in brackets in the index he has had printed the Welsh spelling. There is probability, by the way, that an edition of the history will be published in Welsh.

In view of the experiments at the London Hospital, special interest attaches to the volume on "Phototherapy," which Mr. Edward Arnold will issue in the autumn. It has been written by Professor N. R. Finsen, and translated by Dr. J. H. Sequeira. The book, which is fully illustrated, is in three parts, entitled respectively "The Chemical Rays of Light and Smallpox," "Light as an Irritant," and "The Treatment of Lupus Vulgaris by Concentrated Chemical Rays."

Another interesting medical book will be published this autumn. It is entitled "The Mental State of Hystericals," and the author is Dr. Pierre Janet, the professor of philosophy at the College Rollin. Professor Charcot, the eminent French authority, wrote a preface to the work, in which he endorsed its conclusions and scientific value. "Hysteria," he says, "is a general disease which modifies the whole organism. If it disturbs nutrition and all the physiological functions it disturbs also the psychological phenomena which are the functions of the organism." The book is in two parts, the first dealing with mental stigmata, the second with mental accidents. It has been translated by Miss Caroline Corson, and will be published by Messrs. Putnam.

Mr. Charles Devide, a well-known chess player in New York, has lately compiled what he styles "A Memorial to William Steinitz." The volume contains a selection of his games chronologically arranged with an analysis of play. Steinitz was born at Prague in 1836. He was sent to the tournament in London in 1862 as the representative of Austria and some time later became an American citizen. For more than thirty years he had an unbroken series of successes. Mr. Devide describes his style of play as firm and tenacious, aiming at accurate positioning and steady crushing rather than at brilliant attacks or rapid finishes. The memorial will be published by Messrs. Putnam, and will contain numerous diagrams.

Next week Messrs. Rivingtons will publish the eighth and last volume of the "Periods of European History," a successful series which has been produced under the editorship of Mr. Arthur Hassall, of Christ Church, Oxford. The volume in question relates to Modern Europe between 815 and 1899, and has been written by Mr. W. Alison Phillips. Mr. Hassall is now correcting the proofs of a class book of English history, which Messrs. Rivingtons will have ready early next month. In a prefatory note he states that "in consequence of the progress made in historical research certain portions of English history have to be re-written, and many modifications of conclusions hitherto accepted have to be made." Mr. Hassall brings his narrative down to the close of the reign of the late Queen.

On Aug. 14 Messrs. Cassell will publish the first number of a new serial publication, entitled "Pictorial Britain and Ireland." This part will deal with Edinburgh, and there will be a reproduction, as a frontispiece, of MacWhirter's "Edinburgh from Arthur's Seat." There will be twenty-one parts in all, which will be issued at intervals of a fortnight, and the second number will contain pictures of Glasgow. No previous publication has dealt in so thorough a manner with the picturesque districts of Scotland and Ireland as this latest undertaking of Messrs. Cassell is expected to do.

Dr. William Henry Drummond is one of those few poets whose works sell. Twenty-five thousand copies of "The Habitant" were sold by Messrs. Putnam, who are now announcing a new collection entitled "Johnnie Courteau." Dr. Drummond is a Canadian, and sings of the sturdy characters of the North woods. In the forthcoming volume there will be seventeen photogravure illustrations, the artist being Mr. Frederick S. Coburn, also a Canadian.

Mr. H. Grey Graham's "Social Life in Scotland in the Eighteenth Century" has had a large sale. In October, 1899, a two-volume edition was published by Messrs. A. and C. Black, and later came a one-volume impression. In the autumn another edition will be issued. The author achieved no little fame as a clergyman in Glasgow, but he has now distinguished himself by his historical researches. All the second-hand book dealers in Scotland know him well, for like Mr. Gladstone in his younger days he generally spends his afternoons dipping into volume that may be resting on their dusty shelves.

It may, perhaps, be doubtful which had the greater success on the London stage, "L'Aiglon" or "Cyrano de Bergerac." With the English reading public, however, "L'Aiglon" has had the larger sale. M. Edmond Rostand's later work beat the sale of "Cyrano" by about four thousand copies.

Messrs. F. V. White will publish "The Joss," by Mr. Richard Marsh, and "War and Arcadia, by Mr. Bertram Mitford.—The title of John Strange Winter's new novel is "The Man I Loved." It will be published in about a fortnight.—In a few days Messrs. Hurst and Blackett will publish sixpenny editions of Comrades of the Black Cross, by Mr. Hume Nisbet, and "The Man in Possession, by Rita.—Messrs. Jarrold have in the press a translation, by Mrs. Ellen Waugh, of Rene Bazin's "La Terre qui Meurt." The book will have as a frontispiece a photogravure portrait of the author.—Miss Mary Johnston's new novel is entitled Audrey. It will be published by Messrs. Constable.

The Crown Prince of Siam has completed a book on "The War of the Polish Succession," which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish shortly.—"The Book of the Rifle" is the title of a work which explains itself. It is to be issued by Messrs. Longmans. The author is the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Major 1st Bucks V.R.C. Mr. John Murray has in the press a book on "The Secred Beetle," written by Mr. John Ward.—Mr. A. D. Innes has lately completed a history of the British in India. The volume will be published by Messrs. Methuen.—"The Groom's Guide" is announced by Messrs. R. A. Everett. This is the first volume of the Practical Guide series, and has been written by the Dr. Frank T. Barton. A new revised edition of Karl Pearson's "The Ethics of Free Thought" will be published by Messrs. A. and C. Black in the autumn.

It is not many weeks since Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff reminded us that the Board of Trade was happy in having no fewer than three poets on its staff. Of these three, Mr. Gosse is now to be left alone, Mr. Austin Dobson, after 45 years of civil service, has decided to resign and to devote himself exclusively to literature; and Mr. Cosmo Monkhouse, who has seen about the same length of service, is unhappily dead at the comparatively early age of 61. The Board of Trade, among other trade secrets, seems to have the secret of eternal youth. Mr. Gosse has tried to persuade us in verse that he is growing elderly, but has convinced nobody; and Mr. Dobson, like his Muse, wears no sign of age. It is hard to believe that he has been a civil servant for nearly half a century. Of course it must be borne in mind that he entered the service as a mere boy. So, too, did Mr. Monkhouse.

If Mr. Dobson will miss Whitehall, one would think, almost as much as Charles Lamb missed the India House. When M. Huysmans relinquished his official employment he felt himself so lost without the soothing shelter of the public office and the appetizing plenty of official paper, that he had to betake himself to the cloister to find anything like a suitable substitute in the pursuit of his literary calling. No one, of course, would accuse respectable English poets of misappropriating the Government stationery. Yet it must have been an almost irresistible temptation, for the paradoxical fun of the thing, to write triolets and rondeaus on Board of Trade paper. Mr. Dobson will lack this incitement henceforward, but he is too true a clover of literature and too much a born writer to need any external stimulus; and the first fruit of his increased leisure is to be a Life of Samuel Richardson. His privately printed volume of "Carmina Votiva," edited by Mr. Gosse, is just about being issued to the subscribers.

It is stated that Miss Ormerod, whose name is also in the death list of the week, has left her reminiscences in manuscript in the hands Mr. Murray, and that Mr. Murray hopes to publish them within the year. The reminiscences cover the whole of her life, and contain the materials of a big book.

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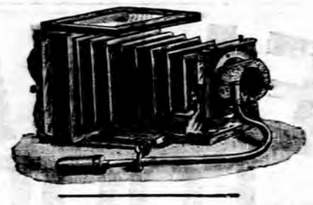

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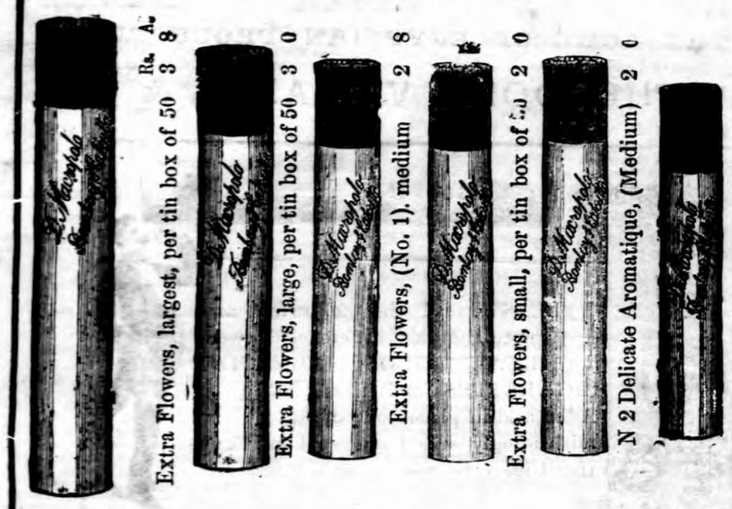
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.